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In This Issue

Varga on 'Reformist Tendency in Works on Imperialism'

A Survey of Many Aspects of the Forestation Program

Soviet Development Toward Communism

Victory Day—The State Loan—Radio Day

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Contents

[This issue of the Current Digest covers the contents of Pravda and Izvestia for May 6-12 inclusive, in addition to selections from various other newspapers and magazines.

[The table of contents below lists the departments in this issue, and mentions the subject matter of some of the leading articles or reports appearing under each department heading.

[The page number does not necessarily refer to the individual article but to the page on which the department—United Nations, Western Europe, Industry, Agriculture, etc.—opens.]

FEATURE ARTICLES

Varga on Reformist Tendency in Works on Imperialism 3
Cosmopolitans Among Economists 9
A Survey of Many Aspects of the Forestation Program 11
State Loan 19
Radio Day 23
Victory Day 25
Soviet Development Toward Communism 30

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

World Politics
Peace Congress—The Atlantic Pact 33
United Nations: the Italian Colonies—Franco Spain—Admission of Israel 33
The Far East: Gen. Li Tao on British Cruiser Incident 38
The Near East 39
Eastern Europe: Polish Campaign to Eliminate Illiteracy 40
Central Europe: Communique on Berlin Blockade—Appeal for German Unity 42
Western Europe: The Yanks in Paris—Germans in the French Foreign Legion 43
Western Hemisphere: Letter of Former New York Times Correspondent 47
World Economy: U.N. Economic Commission Session 49
Labor 50
Women 50

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Marxism-Leninism: 40th Anniversary of 'Materialism and Empirio-Criticism' 51
Communist Party: Political Work in the Mines 55
Trade Unions: Propagandizing the Decisions of the Trade Union Congress 56
Industry: Letters From the Urals—Socialist Competition—Housing by Belt-Line Method 56
Agriculture: Research to Aid the Animal Husbandry Program—Spring Forest Planting Plan Fulfilled—Spring Sowing—Awards 58
Science: Award of Medals 62
Education: Textbook Publishing Plans 62
History: A New Work on the History of the Russian National Economy 62
The Arts: A Film About the Battle of Stalingrad—'The Second Front,' a play—In Defense of the Soviet Violin 63
Literature: Saltykov-Shchedrin—Kazakh Literature—A Mendacious Book About Chekhov 66
Press and Publishing: 20th Anniversary of Literaturnaya gazeta 68
Sports 69
Miscellany 70

About the Current Digest of the Soviet Press 71
Publications from Which Translations Appear 72

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FEATURE ARTICLES

Varga on 'Reformist Tendency in Works on Imperialism'

AGAINST THE REFORMIST TENDENCY IN WORKS ON IMPERIALISM.* (By E. Varga. Voprosy ekonomiki, No. 3, 1949, pp. 79-88. Complete text:)

My book, "Changes in the Economy of Capitalism as a Result of the Second World War," was severely criticized, as is well known, in the Party press and in scholarly discussions. A large number of other works of the former Institute of World Economy and World Politics, published after the war, likewise were severely criticized. As director of that institute, I was responsible for these works. *This criticism was necessary and correct. My mistake was that I did not recognize at once the correctness of this criticism,* as other comrades did. But better late than never.

The trouble lies not in the fact that mistakes *in general* were disclosed in my book, but in the nature of these mistakes. It is difficult to avoid mistakes in a book which attempts for the first time to examine independently such a complex problem as the influence of the second world war on the economy of capitalism. The trouble lies in the fact, as the criticism correctly indicated, that *these errors constitute a whole chain of errors of a reformist tendency*, in toto signifying a departure from a Leninist-Stalinist evaluation of modern imperialism.

It goes without saying that mistakes of a reformist tendency also signify mistakes of a *cosmopolitan* tendency, because they paint capitalism in rosy colors.

Every reformist mistake, every infringement of the purity of Marxist-Leninist teachings, is *especially dangerous* in present historical circumstances.

As a result of the deepening crisis of capitalism, the bourgeoisie is relying more and more definitely upon the reformists in its struggle against the working people, against communism and its citadel, the Soviet Union. There is close cooperation between the bourgeoisie and reformist traitors in all bourgeois countries. The day does not pass but that reformists perform some service for the bourgeoisie and betray the interests of the working people (the attempts to split the World Federation of Trade Unions, agitation for the "Marshall Plan" and the North Atlantic Pact, slander of the Soviet Union, etc.).

The reformists are "in power" in such countries as England, the Scandinavian countries and Australia. This means that the bourgeoisie directly entrusts the protection of its class rule, the representation of its class interests, to the traitors of the working class. In a number of other countries these traitors participate in coalition governments together with bourgeois parties, and even cooperate with the fascist hangmen of the workers, as in Greece.

In order to deceive the workers the reformists announce that, being "in power," they are transforming the bourgeois state into an instrument of the working class. They declare they will achieve socialism by means of reform and without revolution. This dangerous counter-revolutionary deception can be exposed and eliminated by a consistent defense of Marxist-Leninist teachings on the class character of the bourgeois state regardless of who heads the government, a bourgeois or a "socialist" minister.

All mistakes of a reformist tendency in respect to the bourgeois state, [mistakes] unfortunately encountered in my book (though unintentional), undoubtedly *lend support to the counter-revolutionary, reformist deception of the working class, and in this way lend support to the bourgeoisie.* The mistakes of a reformist tendency in my works are especially dangerous at the present time, not only for the working people of capitalist countries, but also for the working people in countries of people's democracy. Hundreds of thousands of Social-Democratic workers and hundreds of left leaders of Social-Democracy in these countries have individually gone over to the Communist Party or collectively united with the Communist parties with the sincere wish to become genuine revolutionary Communists. But this requires complete liberation from the reformist ideology in which they were educated, it requires a principled Marxist-Leninist re-education. This is a difficult task for people who have been nourished upon reformist ideology for decades. For a certain period there is the danger of reformist backsliding. Our fraternal parties are in need of and await assistance from the scientific personnel of the Soviet Union in the struggle with reformist ideology. If mistakes of a reformist tendency creep into our works (as in my case), then we do not assist our fraternal parties,

*[See Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 10, p. 45, for an earlier statement by Varga regarding criticism of his work and Vol. I, No. 6, pp. 2-11; No. 11, pp. 3-23; No. 12, pp. 3-28 for discussion of his work by Soviet economists.]

we hamper their important work in re-educating new members of the party who were formerly Social-Democrats.

In this connection I wish to emphasize the following:

Outright reformist books of this tendency are less harmful, their influence can be nullified more easily, than a book like mine, in which mistakes of a reformist order are more or less hidden, and therefore more difficult to disclose and to correct.†

The mistakes in my book, disclosed by the criticism, have all the greater significance in that they principally concern questions on the evaluation of the role and character of the bourgeois *state* at the present time or in the recent past.

It is well known that the evaluation of the bourgeois state has been for more than half a century one of the fundamental points over which the revolutionary Marxist Bolsheviks and the counter-revolutionary reformists split. In the "Critique of the Gotha Program," in the analysis of the Paris Commune, in the "Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State," in "Anti-Düring," etc., as well as in their letters—always and everywhere—Marx and Engels emphasize the nature of the bourgeois state as an instrument for the class domination of the capitalists, as a weapon for the oppression of working people. The reformists conceal, belittle and distort the statements of Marx and Engels on the state.

Lenin devoted one of his most brilliant and militant works, "State and Revolution," to the struggle against reformism. He wrote in the preface: "We will examine first the teachings of Marx and Engels on the state, dwelling in especial detail upon those aspects of this teaching that have been forgotten or subjected to opportunistic distortion."

Taking the numerous directives of Marx and Engels as a starting point, Lenin and Stalin developed the teaching on the state, especially emphasizing that in the epoch of imperialism the state in imperialist countries is an instrument of the financial oligarchy for the plunder of all working people.

How did it happen that a number of mistakes of a reformist tendency, on the role of the state in war economy, were able to creep into my book? How did this happen in spite of the theory of the state developed by Lenin and Stalin and recognized by all Marxists as the only correct one?

The fundamental reason for this, as my critics correctly established, was *the methodologically erroneous separation of economics from politics*, the attempt to represent the changes in the economy of capitalism as "purely economic," outside of their connections with politics.

Mistakes of a reformist tendency inevitably proceed from a departure from the Marxist-Leninist dialectical method, which demands a many-sided study of all phenomena under analysis, and their mutual relationships.

Economics consists of class relationships. The class struggle constitutes the fundamental content of politics in all class society. Politics is concentrated economics. When an attempt is made (as in my case and that of a number of other authors of the former Institute of World Economy and World Politics) to analyze the economy of capitalism "outside of politics," this departure from the Marxist-Leninist method leads inevitably, unintentionally, to mistakes of a reformist tendency.

A wrong evaluation of the state's role in the war economy, and the incorrect assertion of the "decisive role of the state" in the war economy were inevitable consequences of the methodologically erroneous exclusion of politics and exclusion of analysis of class relationships and class struggle. If one examines the role of the state in the capitalist war economy "in a purely economic sense," as I did incorrectly, one arrives at the erroneous conclusion that the ruling financial oligarchy does not play the decisive role in this "state," which has not been analyzed from class positions. On the basis of such a superficial, "purely economic," investigation, replacing a Marxist-Leninist class analysis, one arrives inevitably at the erroneous conclusion that in the interests of conducting war the state comes out against the interests of individual monopolies.

I pointed out [the following] concerning the bourgeois state:

"Its striving to utilize most expediently all the resources of the country for war purposes constantly clashes with the private interests of individual capitalist enterprises, with their interest in extracting the highest possible profit" (p. 10).

Those who spoke in the discussions correctly pointed out that these assertions provided a basis for admitting the bourgeois state to the above classes.

It goes without saying that I am far from denying the class character of the bourgeois state. But there is no doubt that I was in error in charac-

† It must be noted that a critical article on my book was published in the central theoretical organ of the Hungarian Workers' Party after the appearance of my book in the Hungarian language. The content of this article coincides fundamentally with the content of critical articles published in our Party press.

terizing the modern state as an "organization of the bourgeoisie as a whole," rather than—as it should be characterized—as a state of the financial oligarchy.

This methodology, erroneous in principle, led to mistakes of a reformist tendency, in spite of the fact that the facts themselves were stated correctly. I show concretely (pp. 30-31) that the representatives of big monopolies everywhere held the highest posts in government agencies of the war economy, both in the United States and in England. I wrote: "During the war the large monopolies wielded decisive influence upon the economic policy of the state in general, and in particular upon the activity of the military-economic organizations. They took decisive part in the administration of these organizations, virtually heading them" (p. 37).

But from the point of view of scientific research, correctly established facts have little value if they are employed without applying the Marxist-Leninist method, if they are employed without correct dialectical relationship, if they are not generalized. These and similar facts should have been advanced on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state, as proof of the further consolidation of the union of the state apparatus with the financial oligarchy during the war—[a fact] which guaranteed super-profits to the big monopolies in wartime as well as peace.

My critics quite correctly pointed out another important mistake of a reformist tendency in my book, a mistake on the question of the state. On page 308 I said: "*The role of the state in the future will be more significant than it was before the war*. The question of greater or lesser participation in governing the state will constitute the chief content of the political struggle between the two fundamental classes of capitalist society: the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The polarization of bourgeois society, its division into two fundamentally opposing classes, is constantly growing. The relative importance of the proletariat is increasing."

These lines would win the applause of any reformist. They were written under the impress of the fact that immediately after the war, in 1945, Communists participated in governments in the majority of European countries. They participated not only in the countries of the people's democracies but also in France, Italy, Finland, etc. These lines were written in the hope that the Communists of the countries concerned, as the soul of the resistance movement against the fascist occupiers, could hold and broaden their positions in the government by utilizing their influence among the masses, and, in the struggle with the bourgeoisie, seize state power.

This train of thought did not take into account the decisive fact that the state apparatus remained bourgeois, that the apparatus of coercion (the army, police, gendarmerie) remained as before [in bourgeois hands]. When the Communists, participating in the governments of bourgeois states, resolutely attempted to defend the interests of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie—to change the class character of the state—they were forced out of all bourgeois governments. This was possible in spite of the mass support given the Communists by the working population because, envisaging similar battles, the Anglo-American occupation forces disarmed the resistance movement led by the Communists in France, Italy, etc. dissolved their military units and supported reaction with their armies in its struggle against the Communists.

The reverse process took place in the countries of people's democracy, where the working people, with the support of the Soviet Union, kept [their] weapons and power in the state. Here the representatives of the propertied classes, to the degree to which they lost support among the masses, were excluded from the governments.

The events of the post-war period in Europe are new, striking proof of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state. According to this theory the question of state power is a question of the correlation of class forces, and can be resolved only in class struggle.

Unfortunately, mistakes of a reformist tendency may be found in one of my articles, written on the 30th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution, in 1947.

I said in my article: "The bourgeoisie of Europe, that motherland of capitalism, itself now admits that the capitalist social system is in need of basic reform, that it is impossible to do without such measures as nationalization of the important branches of production, state control over economy, 'planning of the economy.'"

This thesis is wrong, of course. All this said by a part of the bourgeoisie and especially by its lackeys, reformists of every kind, *only in order to deceive the workers*, to struggle against Communist parties, against the ideas of communism. The more clever capitalists of Europe, and in particular their reformist lackeys, proclaim *in words* the need for a "fundamental reform" of capitalism in a socialist direction. This is quite understandable. In one generation the capitalist system of economy plunged Europe into two world wars, which cost the lives of millions of working people and left hundreds of thousands of blind, crippled and orphaned. It led to hunger and epidemics. At the same time, the munitions makers became incredibly rich. The capitalist system has to its account the fascist barbarity, the

concentration camps, race hatred and the annihilation of millions of innocent people. This social system shows the masses daily with increasing clarity that it has outlived itself, has rotted to the core and is historically doomed. It has led to mass unemployment and chronic under-utilization of the production apparatus. At the end of my book I formulated this in the following way:

"The terrible and unchangeable fact remains that in the past quarter of a century there was only one period in which those who sought work in bourgeois countries really found it—the period of world war. The capitalist system was able to provide work for all workers only when millions of people were killing each other, and other millions were manufacturing weapons of murder for this purpose.

"The terrible and unchangeable fact remains that the years of the past quarter of a century when the instruments of production of the capitalist world were fully utilized were years of the most terrible suffering for mankind" (p. 319).

It is obvious that in such circumstances the capitalist or apologist for capitalism very rarely now comes out *openly* for the unaltered preservation of this social system, which is hated by the working people. Such a position would only lead the workers more quickly into the camp of communism. Hence the lofty *words* on fundamental reforms of capitalism, whereas *in deed* every method is employed to preserve unaltered the existing system of capitalist exploitation.*

Not to say all this in regard to the part of my book cited by the critics is a serious omission, a service to reformism. As Lenin pointed out in the preface to "State and Revolution," "the struggle for liberation of the masses of working people from the influence of the bourgeoisie in general, and the imperialist bourgeoisie in particular is impossible without a struggle with opportunistic prejudices concerning the state."

The incorrect characterization which I gave of nationalization in England follows these same lines. It goes without saying that nationalization of the important branches of the economy represents a further consolidation of state capitalism. Therefore it was incorrect to write: "...bourgeois nationalization also signifies progress in the direction of democracy of a new type." (Mirovoye khozyaistvo i mirovaya politika [World Economy and World Politics], No. 3, 1947, p. 5).

* We wish to recall in this connection that the fascists concerned themselves—also in words—with "anti-capitalist" demagogy, and heaped up rubbish about "German socialism." In general, it is difficult today to separate the reformists (such as Jules Moch, for example) from the fascists.

The mistake here, too, is due to ignoring the principal difference between the character of the present English state, headed by the Labor Government, and the character of the countries of people's democracy. *The state in England,* where the Laborites are in power, is *a bourgeois state*, a monopoly capital state, the chief function of which is to guarantee class domination of the big bourgeoisie. True, from time to time Shinwell or Laski is permitted to make demagogic speeches in order to hold the workers in the reformist camp. But the army, the state's machinery of coercion, is in hands which the bourgeoisie finds reliable, and is utilized against the working people. The bourgeoisie, in this connection, throws the labor aristocracy crumbs from monopoly super-profits, uses high salaries to buy the Laborite bureaucrats employed in the government machinery* and, as the recent lawsuit against some of them showed, bribes them with small gifts. All this is the tested policy of the English bourgeoisie.

The following lines from the "radical" weekly, The New Statesman and Nation (Feb. 26, 1949), indicate how satisfied the English big capitalists are with the actions of the Labor Government: "One rather big industrialist, commenting on the

* The same picture may be observed in United States. A report from the United States was published in the big capitalist newspaper, Neue Züricher Zeitung (Jan. 21, 1949,) under the characteristic heading, "New Gentlemen." In it we read:

"In the past few years a new type of man—the trade union leader—is more and more frequently encountered in the lobbies of the White House and in the reception rooms of cabinet members. Externally he is no different from the average American business man...

"The income of trade union leaders is approximately the same now as the income of the average business man. The same may also be said about their way of life...

"The ideology of class struggle is alien to them. They keep both feet on the ground, and their heads are not in the clouds. Their thoughts are directed toward immediate tasks which they are called upon to resolve, and they are not lost in dreams of the future. The American trade union leader more and more feels himself responsible for the well-being of 'his' industry and 'his' economy."

This description clearly shows the complete alienation of trade union leaders in the United States from the workers, and their coalescence with the bourgeoisie. Lewis, the leader of the miner's trade union, receives a salary of $100,000 a year. Until recently the President of the United States received less than he did.

political situation, said the other day: 'Of course, we had difficulties after the war. Now, however, the workers are working very well and all is in order. You understand that I am a staunch Conservative and always was one. *But I am afraid even to think of what would happen now if the Conservatives came to power*'" (my italics.—E. V.).

The states of the people's democracies, on the other hand, are states of the working people, which fulfill the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the interests of all working people [and] against the exploiting classes. The armies and state machinery in these countries are in hands which the working people find reliable, and are utilized against the exploiters.

In view of the given class character of the state, nationalization in England *does not signify* "progress in the direction of democracy of a new type.".

The former owners, the large monopolists continue to head the administrations of the nationalized branches of the economy. There can be no doubt that they are finding ways and means of putting their unnationalized enterprises in other branches of industry into good shape at the expense of those nationalized, i.e., at the expense of the state.

Large indemnifications not only assure the owners of nationalized enterprises their former incomes; they are insured against the consequences of the economic crisis which will hit England especially hard in the near future. They have nothing to fear from a crisis. Their incomes will be guaranteed *at the expense of the taxpayers*, which means the working people, even if the nationalized branches of industry operate with a large deficit and the crisis sends many private enterprises into bankruptcy.

An inconsistent application of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state led to mistakes and lack of clarity in *the study of colonial problems*. In particular, it led to incorrect evaluation of the changes in relations between England and India.

India's transformation into two dominions is a compromise between the ruling classes of England and India. The Indian bourgeoisie, in close union with the feudal-landlords, betrayed the cause of the national liberation of India in order to preserve, within the framework of the British empire its class domination over the millions of Indian workers and peasants. The English bourgeoisie renounced the exercise of direct rule via occupation troops so as to preserve its capital and other economic positions in India in order to continue participating in the exploitation of the Indian working people.

In my book I gave an incorrect evaluation of the financial relations between England and India. I wrote: "The transformation of India from a debtor of England into her creditor signifies a most important change in the economic relations of these two countries, and, moreover, a change in favor of India. This new financial position of India was bought at the price of heavy sacrifices of its working population, whose standard of living sharply declined. In certain provinces, for example in Bengal, the population is truly starving" (p. 222).

Was India really transformed into the creditor of England? If we approach this question mechanically, like an accountant, then there is no doubt the answer is yes. England owes India more than the official estimate of its capital investments in India. But if we ask who exploits whom, it becomes clear that no surplus value accumulated in England goes to India. On the contrary, despite the fact that India is the creditor, it nevertheless pays considerable sums every year to England. This is quite understandable. The claims of India (and Pakistan) upon England are chiefly non-interest-bearing state assets. On the other hand, English capital invested in India represents chiefly direct capital investments and, on the basis of extraordinarily intense exploitation, brings profits greatly exceeding the average. In amount of capital, India is England's *creditor* but in income from capital *England is even now the exploiter of India*.

It goes without saying that English capital investments in India secure very strong economic and political positions for England, the more so since the English state itself determines when, in what measure and in what conditions it "repays" its debts to India. Several English politicians have come out for not paying India at all, under the pretext that the debts arose as a consequence of its [India's] defense. Naturally, India cannot *compel* England to pay, it cannot send its fleet and bombard English ports, as England has frequently done with debtors whose payments were overdue. If England promises to make yearly payments to India to liquidate its debt* then it is mainly because open refusal to pay would lead to a dangerous intensification of penetration by American capital and an increase in the influence of American capital in India.

While admitting my mistake here, I want to note, nevertheless, that it is impossible to speak as if

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* Indian economic journals are full of complaints over the fact that English industry does not supply machinery and instruments of production ordered by the Indian capitalists, the cost of which must be met out of India's current balance in London.

"absolutely nothing" has changed in the relationship of India and England. Whatever importance we give to England's still existing economic, military and political positions in India (England still utilizes preferential tariffs in India and Pakistan and both of these countries belong to the sterling bloc), the fact remains that India has turned from a colony occupied by English troops and administered by English officials, into a semi-colony, a dominion; its bourgeoisie, having—out of fear of the workers' and peasants' movement—betrayed the liberation struggle by compromising with English imperialism, has at its disposal its own machinery of coercion. India is able to maneuver between England and the United States, utilizing the discord between English and American imperialism.

In a word, while in no way overestimating the significance of India's transformation from a colony into a dominion, it should be examined nevertheless as one of the *links* in the chain of an historical process of the decline and not distant dissolution of the British Empire.* This is a process which we are witnessing. The complete independence of India, which the Indian bourgeoisie ignominiously betrayed out of their class interests, will be achieved in the near historical future under the leadership of the working class, which will put an end to the rule of the Indian landlords and bourgeoisie together with their English patrons.

* * *

My book is methodologically incorrect in divorcing the analysis of economics from politics and in making an undialectical division into two chapters of the study of the bourgeois state in war economy (and, in doing so, giving in the first chapter the study of controls as such, while the second chapter deals separately with the lack of planning and anarchy of production in spite of these controls). There is an exclusion of an analysis of the political side of this question. All this creates the impression that I deny the influence of the elemental economic laws of capitalist development in war economy and that I maintain that a planned economy exists under capitalist relations in wartime. But this was not at all my intention. On page 35 of my book I wrote: "...to call war regulation of the economy 'planned economy'... is of course absolutely incorrect." But the necessary Marxist clarity was wholly absent in my treatment of the question.

As usually happens when one wants to defend one's mistakes, during the discussion I *made these mistakes worse* by the assertion that *since* the war "something in the way of a unique 'state plan' has appeared in certain capitalist countries." I must admit that all my assertions concerning the question of "planning under capitalism" are a great retreat from my correct position in 1935. At that time, in my speech before the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, I explained as follows the essence of the demagogic bourgeois propaganda of reformists on "planning under capitalism": "The chief reasons are: (1) the insolubility of the market problem; (2) the effort of the financial oligarchy to camouflage the plundering of the state treasury; (3) the effort to camouflage reshaping the national economy in conformity with war needs; (4) the striving to hold back the process of revolutionizing of the masses."

There can be no doubt that a still more resolute struggle must be carried on now against the mendacious propaganda conducted by the reformists for a "planned economy" under capitalism. This propaganda is connected with propaganda for the "Marshall Plan."*

* * *

It was absolutely erroneous to examine the rise of the countries of people's democracy only as a political phenomenon and to transfer an analysis of these countries to the envisaged second political part of my work. The break-off of these countries from the imperialist system was undoubtedly one of the most important social-economic results of the second world war and signifies a deepening of the general crisis of capitalism.

A one-sided, "purely economic" approach to the study led to incorrect evaluation of the significance and character of this group of countries. It led to an evaluation in which it was asserted that "however important and significant the rise in these countries of a new type of economy which it is impossible to call capitalism in the old sense of the word, nevertheless the relative importance of these countries in the capitalist world economy as a whole is relatively small, and basically they do not yet change the general perspectives for the

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* English imperialism everywhere is being dislodged more and more by American imperialism. The latter virtually forced England out of the Ruhr, Palestine, Greece, etc. The American plan of "aid to undeveloped areas" is also directed toward intensifying the penetration of American capital into the colonies of the European imperialists, first and foremost the English.

* American monopolists, coming out for "free enterprise" at home in the United States, demand that Western European countries "plan" their economy in the interests of the American financial oligarchy.

development of capitalism as a whole" (p. 291).

This evaluation is groundless and wrong. It is incorrect to consider these states capitalist even though not "in the old sense of the world," as undoubtedly they are in the process of rapidly moving on to the path of socialism. It was incorrect to assert (as I have already admitted at the discussion) that state capitalism predominates in these countries. It was especially incorrect to evaluate their significance purely on the basis of economic-statistical considerations, as "relatively small." The rise of the people's democratic states, their economic flourishing and rapid socialist development, on the basis of the experience and many-sided assistance of the Soviet Union, under a regime which fulfills the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, has tremendous significance in terms of principle. At the time, an undialectical, purely "economic" approach to the study, a neglect of Comrade Stalin's instructions on the need to orientate oneself on what is new and developing, blocked my path toward correct evaluation of the character and significance of the countries of people's democracy.

The separation of economics from politics also led to other mistakes of a different sort, on which I cannot dwell in detail—one-sided study of the role of the workers in a war economy , as only a production factor, outside the class struggle; neglect of the struggle of two systems, and the incorrect assertion that in the democratic camp this struggle was "suspended" during the war, and incorrect evaluation of the consequences of agrarian reform in countries of people's democracy.

The fact that the book did not take up the question of the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism has tremendous importance. This inevitably causes the reader to imagine that the world war did not reflect the deepening of the crisis. It is impossible, of course, to investigate all questions in *one* book. But *the absence of problems concerning the general crisis of capitalism is a serious omission.*

* * *

My prolonged delay in admitting the mistakes disclosed by the criticism undoubtedly was harmful, compelled our economists to turn back to questions that had long ago been resolved correctly by Marxism-Leninism. But even worse is the fact that it gave the instigators of war in the imperialist camp the opportunity to spread the lie that I am a man of "Western orientation," which would have meant being a counter-revolutionary, a traitor to the working class.

Honorably to admit mistakes made; to analyze their causes thoroughly in order to avoid them in the future—this is precisely what Lenin considered the only correct approach, both for Communist parties and for individual comrades.

In his theoretically profound, militant work, "Left-Wing Communism, An Infantile Disorder," Lenin wrote the following:

"What is applicable to separate people is applicable, with corresponding changes, to politics and parties. He is not wise who never makes mistakes. There are not and cannot be such people. He is wise who does not make very substantial mistakes and who is able to correct them easily and quickly."

There is no doubt that in this respect I did not act with wisdom.

* * *

The mistakes disclosed in other works written during the war at the former Institute of World Economy and World Politics are similar in principle. Their authors worked under my direction, and as their director I bear complete responsibility for their mistakes.

It goes without saying that I must draw lessons for the future from the mistakes made. My plan to deal with political problems as a simple continuation, a second volume to my work, is now out of the question. It would also be methodologically incorrect to write an independent work on the politics of modern imperialism without taking as a basis the economic changes during the war and since the war.

In "Imperialism and the Schism in Socialism" Lenin wrote of Kautsky:

"This definition by Kautsky is theoretically absolutely false...Kautsky *separates* the politics of imperialism from its economics, separates monopolism in politics from monopolism in economics, in order to clear the road for his vulgar bourgeois reformism..."

In short, instead of the planned second volume of my former work, a new, independent book must be written on the economic and political post-war problems of imperialism, without the reformist mistakes I made in the book, "Changes in the Economy of Capitalism as a Result of the Second World War."

COSMOPOLITANS AMONG THE ECONOMISTS

AUGMENTED SESSION OF THE LEARNED COUNCIL OF THE ECONOMICS INSTITUTE OF THE U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.
(Voprosy ekonomiki, No. 3, 1949. pp. 116-117. 1,100 words. Condensed text:)

An augmented session of the Learned Council of

the Economics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, was held at the end of March, 1949, with the participation of Moscow economists. The session discussed the question of the struggle with bourgeois cosmopolitanism in economics. ...

Doctor of Economic Sciences A. I. Pashkov delivered the report. ...

The weeds of cosmopolitanism, the ignominious manifestations of servility and slavishness before the bourgeois West, have not been rooted out completely from our economic literature [he said]. The question of the struggle with cosmopolitanism ...has great importance for Soviet economic science. Comrade Pashkov severely criticized manifestations of cosmopolitanism in the works of individual Soviet economists dealing with problems of modern imperialism, Soviet economy, the history of economic thought and the history of the U.S.S.R. national economy.

The 28 persons participating in the lively discussions...subjected to principled criticism the cosmopolitan mistakes, manifestations of bourgeois objectivism and apoliticalism in the works of individual Soviet economists.

The works of individual collaborators of the former Institute of World Economy and World Politics—Academician E. Varga, Academician I. Trakhtenberg, L. Eventov, V. Lan, M. Bokshitsky L. Roitburg and others—were subjected to searching criticism. These works suffer from mistakes of a cosmopolitan character, bourgeois objectivism, slavishness and servility before the foreign; they gloss over the contradictions of American imperialism and the ulcers of modern capitalism.

The harmful ideas of bourgeois cosmopolitanism have penetrated into individual works on Soviet economy. In "The Economy of River Transport," by Bernshtein-Kogan, the advantages of Soviet transport over capitalist are glossed over and frank servility is manifested toward the bourgeois West. There are mistakes of a cosmopolitan character in the textbook by Prof. Kolesnev on the organization of agricultural enterprises. In the field of statistics, bourgeois cosmopolitanism has found its expression in the works of Prof. Uranilis and Prof. Maslov. There are cosmopolitan mistakes in the books of Prof. Boyarsky and Academician V. Nemchinov. Cosmopolitan mistakes are widespread in works on economic geography (for example, those by N. Baransky and by Kabo).

In works on the history of economic thought, bourgeois cosmopolitanism is disclosed in denial of the independent development of Russian economic thought, in the mendacious assertion that the economic views of the advanced Russian thinkers were dependent upon West European economic science. The basically incorrect book by Prof. Shtein, "Essays on the Development of Russian Economic Thought in the 19th and 20th Centuries," is a vivid example of surreptitious introduction of harmful cosmopolitan ideas. Prof. Blyumin's book, "Essays on the History of Russian Economic Thought of the First Half of the 19th Century," was written in the spirit of cosmopolitanism. The book by Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences D. I. Rozenberg, "The History of Political Economy," Vol. I (1940), contains serious mistakes along lines of denying the independence of Russian economic thought and its world significance.

Academician Varga, Academician Trakhtenberg and others spoke and admitted their errors at the meeting of the Learned Council. A number of comrades who spoke in the discussion, while noting this as a positive fact, at the same time pointed out the inadequacy and half-way character of these admissions and demanded that they come out with a criticism of their mistakes in the press and provide works imbued with the spirit of Soviet patriotism.

The director of the Economics Institute, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences K. V. Ostrovityanov, spoke after the concluding speech of A. I. Pashkov. Ostrovityanov summed up the work of the session. He emphasized that the disease of cosmopolitanism had infected only an insignificant handful of Soviet economists, and that one ought to distinguish between homeless cosmopolitans and people who made individual errors in their works. It is necessary to carry on a more intensified struggle with bourgeois cosmopolitanism, presenting the cultivation of Soviet patriotism as a major task.

The session of the Learned Council demonstrated the unity of Soviet economic personnel and their resolution to defend the purity of Marxist-Leninist economic science from any attempt on the part of the homeless cosmopolitans and other preachers of bourgeois ideology. Eradication of cosmopolitanism, of objectivism and of apoliticalism will facilitate further progress in Soviet economic science.

The materials on the augmented meeting of the Learned Council of the Economics Institute will be published in the magazine Voprosy ekonomiki.

A Survey of Many Aspects of the Forestation Program

BEFORE THE GREAT ATTACK. (By Ye. M. Chekmenov, Head of the Chief Administration of Erosion Control Forestation under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949, pp. 2-3. 2,100 words. Summary:)

We are developing our attack on nature's elemental forces across 120,000,000 hectares—an area equal to the combined size of England, France, Italy, Belgium and Holland. This area contains almost 65,000,000 hectares of collective farm land seeded to grain, sugar beets, sunflower and rubber-bearing plants. Before the war this area had 46% of all the country's livestock.

Some 80,000 collective farms, 2,000 of the largest state farms and more than 3,000 Machine and Tractor Stations, possessing hundreds of thousands of tractors and agricultural machines, will take part in the forestation program. In addition, the government will establish 570 Forestry Stations with 22,000 tractors and 5,000 special machines for sowing, planting seedlings, and forest cultivation. More than 70,000 collective farm workers are being trained in special courses, while several thousand agricultural and forestry experts are being assigned to collective and state farms and territorial centers. Fifteen thousand nurseries will grow billions of seedlings.

From 10% to 15% of the plantings will be fruit trees and bushes, constituting 700,000 hectares of orchards. On the reclaimed land 44,000 ponds and reservoirs will appear, and the plague of the steppe—the gulley—will disappear. The terrible black storms will be over and life for steppe dwellers will become incomparably more comfortable, easier, more beautiful and more prosperous.

About 270,000 hectares of ground have been prepared for this Spring's plantings and every province, territory and republic has worked out its plans for forestation work. Instead of 108 forestry stations scheduled for 1949, 114 have already been organized, and their 1949 requirements for tractors, bulldozers, graders and other implements have been met.

The Stalin conservation plan has raised many problems requiring the attention of our scientists. For example, one of our most pressing problems involves the oak which has been acknowledged the main species to be planted in the shelter belts. It is a long-lived tree whose broad crown will protect both itself and other trees, but it bears acorns only once in four to five years, making it necessary to find a means of accelerating this cycle. Without the small fungi which settle in the roots of young oaks, symbiosis is impossible and the oak is poorly adopted to life. For this reason, it is necessary to plant young oaks in earth obtained from beneath healthy older trees. We need 100 grams of this earth per acorn, meaning that we need hundreds of tons to plant billions of acorns. Our microbiologists must find means for increasing these fungi.

It is necessary to keep the seeds of certain gutta-percha types of trees at a temperature of 10 to 12 degrees centigrade for 100 days and then at from one to two degrees for 120 days. To germinate the seeds of an ordinary ash takes 240 days, of Tatar maples 150, of cherries 150, of cornelian cherries 280 to 300 days. Considering that up to 150,000 tons of various seeds are involved we do not have the time for this and so we present our biologists and physiologists with the problem of simplifying the processes of preparing seeds for planting.

In addition, science must increase the proportion of seeds which sprout and acclimate themselves. Can we permit only 11% of our pine plantings to survive?

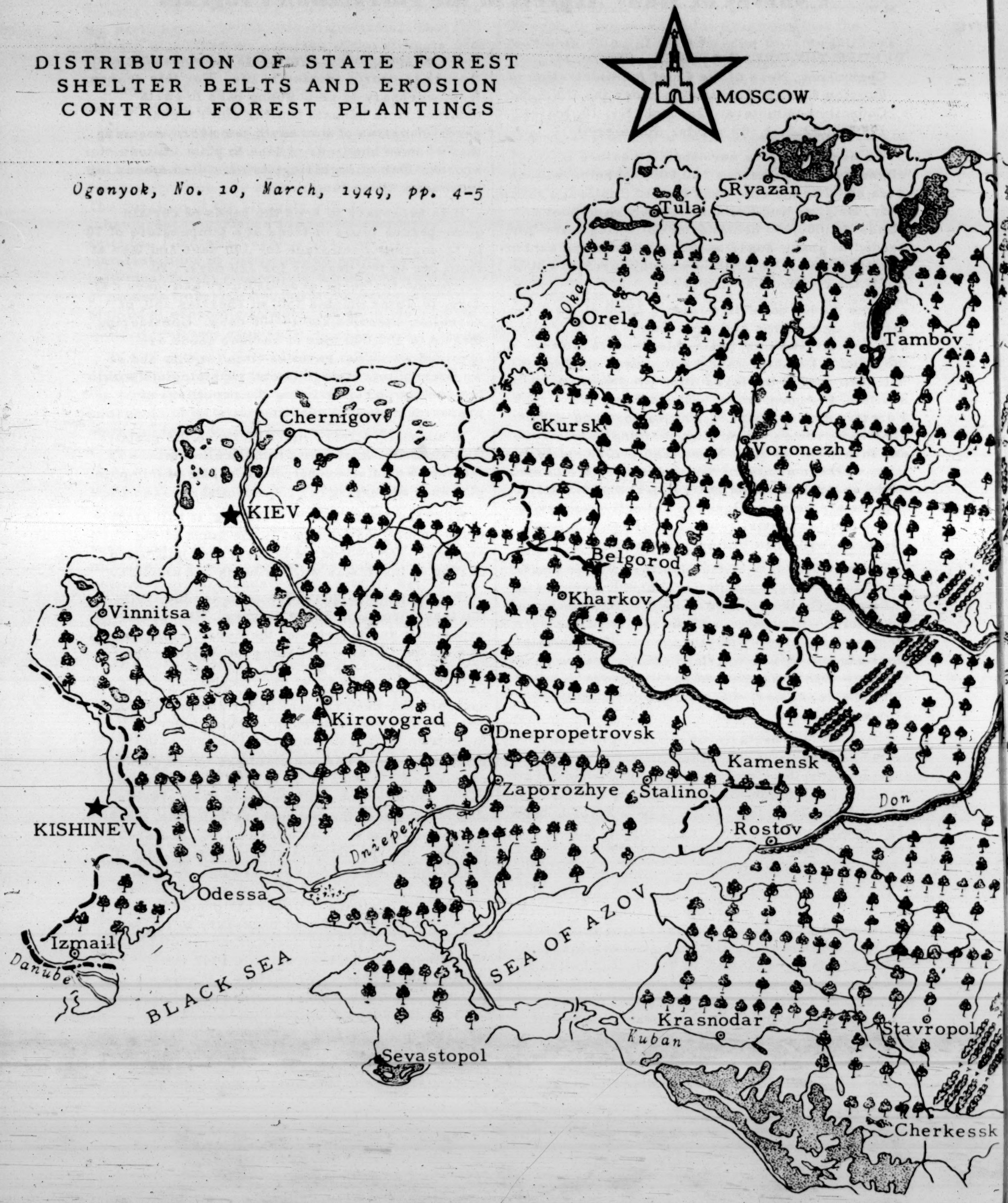
When the Stalin plan is realized, it will also bring about great changes in the fauna of the steppes. The abundance of plant food will bring hordes of insects as well as birds and animals.

Our people will doubtless soon see the fruits of the transformation of the steppes. Practical experience in the fields of the Kuban, along the Don, in the Ukraine and along the Volga bears witness to this. On the collective farms of Chkalov Province, for instance, 40,000 hectares have already been brought under control by the grass crop rotation system and under the protection of seven-to eight-year-old forest plantings. Ten-year-old plantings cause corresponding harvests of up to 50% above normal, and in dry years the difference is even greater. On the shores of the Baskunchak salt lake, plantings were made over an area of 1,500 hectares in 1925. In 1946, despite severe drought, grain crops amounted to 13.5 centners per hectare, millet 13.5, barley up to 20 centners and watermelons 200 centners. Under the protection of forest plantings it was not necessary to irrigate fruit trees, and in 1946 apple orchards yielded 95 centners per hectare while in 1947 they yielded 200 centners per hectare. Vineyards set out shortly before the war yielded 5.1 kilograms per vine in 1946, and in 1948 yielded 12.3 kilograms. All this has happened in a semi-desert

[Continued on page 15]

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE FOREST SHELTER BELTS AND EROSION CONTROL FOREST PLANTINGS

Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949, pp. 4-5



Kazan
Kama
Volga
Ulyanovsk
Magnitogorsk
Kuibyshev
Chapayevsk
Penza
Mt. Vishnevaya
Chkalov
Orsk
Yekaterinovka
Saratov
Uralsk
Kamyshin
Stalingrad
Volga
Guryev
Astrakhan
CASPIAN SEA
Stepnoi
Kuma
Grozny

LEGEND:

State and collective farm erosion control forest plantings

State shelter belts

Forest plantings on sandy soil

Existing forests

U.S.S.R. state boundary

Boundaries of the Union republics

Scale
0 100 200 KM

PLAN OF PROTECTIVE FOREST PLANTINGS FOR 1949-1965

EROSION CONTROL FOREST PLANTINGS

	Total forest plantings	OF WHICH:				
		Erosion control belts	Gulley-ravine forest plantings	Plantings on sandy soil	Forest cultures	
					In state forest reserve	In collective farm forests
	IN THOUSANDS OF HECTARES					
PROVINCE:						
—Astrakhan	63.5	17.4	—	40.5	3.2	2.4
—Crimea	70.8	54.3	4.0	—	12.5	—
—Chkalov	329.4	280.3	2.0	1.0	43.5	2.6
—Grozny	41.1	13.6	—	20.0	6.9	0.6
—Kuibyshev	247.2	172.2	11.5	2.8	57.4	3.3
—Kursk	295.7	216.0	39.5	9.5	10.7	20.0
—Orel	250.2	159.5	49.7	5.3	19.7	10.0
—Penza	133.6	93.4	6.0	4.0	27.8	2.4
—Rostov	452.1	314.5	12.5	19.0	95.6	10.5
—Ryazan	139.7	90.7	16.0	6.0	22.5	4.5
—Saratov	369.1	318.6	6.5	14.5	26.4	3.1
—Stalingrad	413.6	310.9	35.4	32.7	30.8	3.8
—Tambov	162.1	99.9	30.7	13.8	14.7	3.0
—Tula	126.6	96.1	23.0	—	2.8	4.7
—Voronezh	387.2	243.8	49.5	37.0	41.9	15.0
—Ulyanovsk	108.2	41.1	5.0	2.0	56.7	3.4
TERRITORY:						
—Krasnodar	210.6	177.4	—	—	18.2	15.0
—Stavropol	265.9	200.9	3.2	13.7	34.1	14.0
AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC:						
—Bashkir	267.6	164.0	30.0	2.0	63.2	8.4
—Mordovian	108.8	68.1	18.0	4.0	15.9	2.8
—Tatar	223.4	178.2	13.0	3.0	24.7	4.5
REPUBLIC: Ukraine	1,364.6	861.6	30.5	91.2	331.3	50.0
TOTAL	6,031.0	4,172.5	386.0	322.0	960.5	190.0

STATE FOREST SHELTER BELTS

Name of state forest shelter belts	Area of Plantings (thousands of hectares)	Length (kms.)	Number of belts	Width of each belt (meters)	Distance between belts
Saratov—Astrakhan (along the banks of the Volga River)	18.0	900	2	100	—
Penza—Yekaterinovka—Kamensk	11.3	600	3	60	300
Kamyshin—Stalingrad	3.3	170	3	60	300
Chapayevsk—Vladimirovka	15.3	580	4	60	300
Stalingrad—Stepnoi—Cherkessk	14.4	570	4	60	300
Mt. Vishnevaya—Caspian Sea (along the banks of the Ural River)	41.6	1,080	6	60	200
Voronezh—Rostov (along the banks of the Don River)	11.0	920	2	60	—
Belgorod—Don River (along the banks of the North Donets River)	3.0	500	2	30	—
TOTAL	117.9				

where formerly it was difficult for even the camel to find feed.

CLUSTER PLANTING OF FORESTS. (An Interview with Academician T. D. Lysenko. Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949, pp. 6-7. 2,000 words. Summary:)

First of all I will say a few words about the generally-known phenomenon of the struggle between steppe and forest. Until now, in the majority of instances the steppe has conquered the forest, but not because the forest was powerless to fight. Rather, man's interference in nature under conditions of anarchic capitalist economy almost always facilitated victory of the steppe; until recently man cut down the forest with little thought for its recultivation. At the same time man has carried on a continual struggle against wild steppe growth, the common enemy of both the forest and crops. It is entirely logical to ask whether we scientists cannot combine the cultivation of forests with cultivation of crops against their common enemy, the wild plant life and climatic adversities of the steppe. I think we can.

Q.—What is the practical outcome of your suggestions? What is the essence of the cluster [nest] method of planting forest belts?

A.—In early Spring the plowed fields set aside for the forest belt are marked out into a network of rectangles with sides respectively three and five meters long. From 35 to 40 acorns are to be sown at the corners of these rectangles, so that over a single hectare there will be 667 equally-spaced clusters [nests]. In the wide rows between, grain or some other cultivated crop is to be sown, while corn or sunflower seeds should be sown in the narrow cross-rows. With the approach of Summer the young oak seedling will come up under the shade of the crops and with their protection against couch grass.

In the Autumn, after the harvest, Winter rye should be sown in the rows with a tractor-drawn disk seeder. However, every sixth furrow should be sown to Siberian acacia and a variety of other bushes. In this way the sowings of Siberian acacia will be evenly spaced along the wide rows at the requisite distance from the clusters of trees. The corn or sunflowers sown in the Spring should be harvested only for their ripe heads, leaving their stalks to hold Winter snow on the forest belt.

In early Spring—the second for the young oaks and the first for the acacia—the stalks of corn or sunflowers should be gathered and clusters of sharp-leaf maple sown [in their place]. Rye and acacia will now grow in the rows, and in the Autumn, after the harvest, rye will be sown a second time with a tractor-drawn disk seeder. For practical purposes the shoots of acacia will not be hurt by the disk seeder, and the rye will serve to hold the Winter snow.

The next Summer, in the Siberian acacia's second year, its shoots will already reach above the cutting level of the harvesting machine and for this reason the tops will be cut off. But this will merely serve to develop shoots from the small lateral buds. In the Autumn rye will be sown again and during the following harvest the tops of the acacia will again be cut off, with the same beneficial result. When one more Winter passes and the fourth Spring for the oaks comes 'round, it seems to us that there need be no further grain sowings and that the trees can grow unaided. The acacia will then provide shade for the open areas, not allowing weeds to grow near the roots of the oaks and maples. From this time onward the steppe will lose its terrifying aspect.

Q.—Won't clusters [nests] of 20 to 30 shoots of oaks or maples prove too crowded?

A.—No, we are not attempting to grow all the oaks and maples, but to have one or two trees per nest after 30 to 50 years. This will suffice so that there will be about 1,000 oaks per hectare, evenly interspersed with maples and bushes. It is worth noting that in natural forests young trees always grow in clusters or clumps.

Wild plants, particularly forest trees, have a very useful characteristic—they weed themselves out. This is because a given area of tree crown can support only a certain number of plants, meaning that some of the trees normally must die. Thanks to this characteristic, it is impossible to plant them so thickly as to cause them all to die off: the thicker they are sown the greater our chances of success.

Q.—In the course of more than a hundred years, various forest masses have been created, but many attempts have failed. Why?

A.—On the basis of Michurinist teachings, it is clear that all these unsuccessful attempts resulted from following the incorrect recommendations of an old theory, which did not take into account the rivalry between different species, but assumed a rivalry between trees of the same species. These plantings were carried out with a view to keeping trees of the same species isolated, by planting an oak and 60 centimeters distant planting an elm, then an ash and further on a maple, followed by another elm, and finally by another oak. The oaks seemed to be protected by the other trees, but actually elms and ashes are the worst opponents of the oaks.

A bitter struggle began for light and moisture. The first victim of this struggle was the oak, and the remaining trees were unable to resist the

adversities of the steppe alone. For example, the ash could crowd out the oak, but its crown permitted too much light to reach the ground, permitting steppe grasses to grow at its base and eventually destroy it.

On the other hand, those plantings flourished in which the oak was the main species. Several Russian sylviculturists—Morozov, Vysotsky, Ogiyevsky and others—came to the correct practical conclusions, but they were unable to alter the prevailing theory and reject the reactionary concept of struggle within species. Indeed, Ogiyevsky's plantings over several hundred hectares in Tula Province, where he planted clusters of 200 acorns over an area of two meters, proved successful. He realized that in the forest zone the main enemy of the oak is the aspen, and in order to protect the oaks he sowed acorns in clusters.

Almost all aspects of the plan we recommend are based on written sources of forestry practice, but their arrangement in one system is based on the absence of struggle within species and the existence of struggle between species. The system we recommend has never yet been tried; it requires extensive testing according to conditions laid down by the government, the Party and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences. This work must be carried on in accordance with local soil and climatic conditions. Though the oak is considered the most important tree for the forest belts, the pine must take its place on sandy soils.

The main thing is to plant the principal forest trees in clusters and to place the clusters correctly in belts in order to utilize annual agricultural crops in the struggle against wild steppe grasses. The essence of this experiment is to determine the practicability of these recommendations as soon as possible.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LIVING NATURE. (By Academician I. Prezent. Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949, p. 3. 1,000 words. Summary:)

Bourgeois professors maintain that nature will not tolerate the interference of man and will avenge herself upon him. They do not understand that "nature's revenge" is the result of the unplanned, anarchic activity characteristic of capitalism. Socialist science, on the other hand, has made it possible, on the basis of Michurinist teachings, to replan nature without fear of its "revenge." The proposals of Academician T. D. Lysenko are being applied to the planting of forest shelter belts and erosion control belts to protect grain crops by means of the forest as well as the forest through the sowing of grain crops. While imperialist countries are oppressing their people with predictions of the inescapable calamity of soil degeneration, Soviet scientists are busy perfecting branch wheat and other high-productive types of plants. New cattle breeds have been developed which are capable of producing 12,000 kilograms of milk per year. This has been done in accord with Michurinist principles, whereby the cattle were trained to consume more feed from the moment they were born, and were specially milked. Weismannist-Morganist bourgeois ideologists maintain that traits for producing such a high yield must have been naturally inherent in these cattle, but only specially conditioned cattle are capable of such production.

THE LAW OF INCREASING FERTILITY. (By M. Ilyin. Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949, pp. 9-12. 5,775 words. Summary:) Vasily Robertovich Vilyams, founder of theories of crop rotation and organic restoration of soils in Russia, carried on his work to save Russia's soil despite government indifference and many hardships under the Tsars. Vilyams defended his dissertation in 1893, only to learn that the Petrovsky Agricultural Academy, where he was studying, would be closed. Undaunted, he worked fourteen years filtering water and analyzing soils to discover the secrets of organic decay and the role of bacteria and leguminous plants in building up the soil. At one time he worked under the French bacteriologist Pasteur, and later studied and rejected the methods of German agricultural chemists, led by Liebig, who relied heavily on nitrates rather than on organic restoration. In his book published in 1915, Vilyams wrote that there are no limits to the productivity of the soil, provided it is supplied with a maximum of solar energy, sufficient nourishment, sufficient water and bacteria. In general, Vilyams maintained that crop rotation based on natural life processes is basic to any rational system of agriculture.

ALONGSIDE THE FOREST BELTS. (By K. Bukovsky. Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949. pp. 15-16. 2,275 words. Summary:) Leninets Collective Farm, Rostov Province—A collective farmer recalls tree-planting problems in the early 1930s, adding that due to the far-sighted forestation of that period his collective farm fields are now protected and crop yields have increased.

I SUGGEST. (Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949. p. 17. 1,750 words. Summary:) Ogonyok's readers suggest supplements to the forestation plan: seedlings should be sent from cut-over northern taiga areas for planting in the south pending establishment of state forest nurseries, Siberia and Kazakhstan also need conservation plans, wind power should be harnessed for irrigation, aerial photography can play an important role in the conservation plan, etc.

L.Z.S. (By L. Maksimov. Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949. p. 20. 800 words. Condensed text:)

... L.Z.S. stands for forestry station. The decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the struggle against drought expressly provided for organization of 570 forestry stations from 1949 to 1951. ...

And here we are...in the village of Ipatovo, Stavropol Province. Here is one of the 114 forestry stations organized in the European part of the Soviet Union. It has been in existence only a few days. ...

On the boundless dry steppe where there is not a tree to be seen for tens of kilometers, the very name "forestry station" sounds somewhat awesome. Where is the forest to be looked after? ... Indeed, there will be a forest planted here—a large forest. Belts of it will stretch along collective farm fields in order to block the hot eastern winds. In the first year of its existence the Ipatov L.Z.S. will help the collective farms of the district to plant 440 hectares of forest strips and prepare the soil for almost 1,000 hectares of plantings in 1950. The most active preparation for fulfilling this plan is going on even now at the station.

A few days ago a new visitor appeared at the Ipatov institutions. An energetic grey-eyed girl, she obtained a detailed map of land distribution in the district and information on the soils of collective farm tracts. Margarita Kolomina is the ameliorator for the forestry station. She was graduated last Autumn from the Kuibyshev Agricultural Institute, then worked in Trunov District, and now has been appointed to the Ipatov L.Z.S. She is carried away with her work. Hardly had she arrived than she began to work out a detailed plan for forest plantings, calculating the necessary amount of equipment and seeds. ...

Other workers of the L.Z.S. have gone to work with the same enthusiasm. We found young mechanic M. S. Nesterenko checking portable workshops mounted on trucks, which had just arrived. Since the first days of collectivization he had sat behind the controls of a tractor; for 20 years now he has worked at agricultural mechanics. ...

Nearby Machine and Tractor Stations will give their best tractors to their younger brother, the L.Z.S. Of course, it will not be without pain that the directors part with them. But what is one to do! It is necessary; it is in the interest of the state. ...

Not all of the mechanics, brigade workers and tractor drivers have arrived at the forestry station, but the assistant director of the political section, an experienced Party worker, Ivan Tikhonovich Mishin, the former secretary of the Ipatov District Committee of the Communist Party, is already making plans for future political work. At present there are six Communists among the station personnel, but there will soon be many more.

L.Z.S. director, Dmitry Romanovich Kovalenko, an agronomist, must decide many varied questions. ... This year the station is to excavate three ponds, or 16,500 cubic meters of earth. Contracts must be concluded with the collective farms, precisely determining mutual obligations and accurately settling plans and diagrams for Spring forest plantings.

Kovalenko prepared for the first meeting of the forestry station's council very carefully. Collective farm chairmen, M.T.S. directors, agronomists, Party and government officials got together. This was more or less the official opening of the station. But none made triumphant speeches. The plan was discussed in a business-like way, questions were explained and the way was laid for common efforts to carry out the work. ...

SOVIET FACT AND AMERICAN FICTIONS. (By Valentin Zorin. Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949, p. 24. 1,200 words. Condensed text:)

The Stalin plan for the transformation of nature ...has made a tremendous impression the world over. Millions of friends of the Soviet Union have enthusiastically and approvingly greeted this vast plan for achieving stable soil fertility. From the reactionary cliques it has called forth the usual paroxysm of impotent rage. ...

The Polish newspaper Glos Ludu write in an article devoted to the plan: "Only socialism makes possible the elaboration and realization of such vast plans, based on scientific knowledge and having the goal of improving the welfare and increasing the wealth of the Soviet people. Only the socialist system permits concentrating in the hands of society the enormous resources indispensable to the realization of such gigantic plans."...

Such is the voice of friends.

The remarkable action of the Soviet peoples has been greeted quite differently in the camp of the imperialists, enemies of democracy and progress. The reactionary press, with the American press in the front ranks, has launched a furious campaign of slander about this plan.

Some of the slanderers, unable to think up anything better, have simply decided to declare the great Soviet plan for the transformation of nature "unreal."...

Some American newspapers in their careful attempts to libel the Soviet plan for struggle

against drought, have come to the conclusion that the plan is "a plan for preparing for a new war." "The Russian program of forest planting is calculated for war," bawls The United States News in the vain hope of trapping trusting simpletons in the net of this fiction.

Finally, there is one more group of liars in the American press. Not sure of predicting the failure of the Soviet plan, they attempt to "try another tack" and declare that a program for conserving the productivity of the soil has already been brought into being in the United States, and on a scale which supposedly "considerably exceeds the Soviet 15-year plan."...

But in this case the facts give the American newspaper liars away. ... As early as 1893 a collection of soils gathered by the remarkable Russian scientist Vasily Vasilyevich Dokuchayev was displayed at the Chicago International Exposition along with other exhibits in the Russian pavilion. Dokuchayev's distinguished book laying the foundations of soil cultivation as a science was also sold there.

Here is the testimony of The Journal of Forestry, magazine of the Society of American Foresters. A long article by a California forest experiment station worker was printed in No. 12 for 1935 under the title "Two Centuries of Forestation and Shelter Belt Planting on the Russian Steppes."* The very title of the article tells that protective forestry was undertaken in Russia when the United States of America was not even marked on maps of the world. ...

It is widely known that as a result of rapacious capitalist exploitation, the soil in the United States of America is steadily and catastrophically losing its fertility. The plant covering is mercilessly being destroyed. The American Prof. Bennett, in his book "Soil Conservation" published in the U.S.A. in 1939,** wrote that "nowhere in the world has there been such large-scale destruction of the soil as in the U.S.A. during the past 50 years."

[The article goes on to describe conditions in the Dust Bowl during the middle thirties, stating that 300,000,000 tons of the richest topsoil were carried off in the air daily during 1934.]

The Journal of Forestry was compelled to admit in No. 4, 1942, that "in the thirties the enormous region of the Great Plains from the Canadian border to Texas was the scene of devastating dust storms which ruined many farm holdings."...

The title of the well-known American economist Stuart Chase's book, published in the U.S.A., "Rich Land, Poor Land,"* speaks for itself.

"The American continent," wrote Chase, "has lost half of its original fertility. On the one hand this is the result of a system of single crop farming—cotton, tobacco, wheat. On the other hand, it is the result of erosion, which is the direct result of rapacious destruction of the forests and grass cover."...

According to the facts of an investigation made in 1936 by the American Department of Agriculture, nearly three-fourths of the land area of the United States of America is affected by erosion. In the Western states, according to these figures, nearly 35,000,000 hectares have become completely unsuitable for agriculture as a result of erosion.

What is being done in the U.S.A. to combat this catastrophic process of soil destruction? To what "plans, already brought into being," do the American hack writers refer?

One such plan actually existed in the United States 15 years ago. When there were millions of unemployed in the country as a result of the economic crisis afflicting the U.S.A. from 1929 to 1933, President Roosevelt developed a public works program to give a piece of bread to people dying from hunger. One of the constituent parts of this program actually was a "plan for soil conservation in the U.S.A."

It is well known, however, that this plan embraced only a small percentage of the soil being destroyed in the U.S.A., and therefore it cannot be compared in any way with the great Soviet plan for transformation of nature over the enormous area of 120,000,000 hectares.

Secondly, and this is most important—for all its insignificant scale, this American plan remained for the most part only a plan on paper.

One can cross the famous American prairies from border to border, from the Rocky Mountains to Chicago, literally without coming upon a single strip of shelter belt plantings. According to an American press report, a survey was made in 1944 of the forest plantings carried out during the previous decade. It turned out that in this entire period only 217,000 trees were planted for shelter belts.

What such "forest plantings" are worth can be

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* ["Two Centuries of Forestation and Shelter Belt Planting on the Russian Steppes." By N. T. Mirov, California Forest and Range Experiment Station. Journal of Forestry, No. 12, 1935. Society of American Foresters, Washington, D. C.]

** ["Soil Conservation," by H. H. Bennett. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1939.]

* ["Rich Land, Poor Land; a Study of Waste in the Natural Resources of America," by Stuart Chase. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1936.]

seen from the fact that in our country more than 27,000,000 forest and fruit trees were planted and raised in Salsk District of Rostov Province alone in the period from 1937 to 1946.

Recently the American radio, trying as usual to pass off the vices of American capitalism as its virtues, undertook to prove that the main advantage in the struggle for soil conservation in the U.S.A. is no more and no less than "its completely voluntary character" and "private initiative." But whom can these pitiful subterfuges of American propaganda deceive?

A Wisconsin state agricultural station was compelled to admit even in 1938 that: "Wisconsin farmers have carried on a struggle against erosion individually. But this struggle was hopeless. They put time, money and materials into it, yet the need for a struggle against erosion today has become greater and not less. At best, individual farmers can correct the more noticeable damage done by erosion, but effectively combatting erosion cannot be accomplished by the efforts of one individual."

Not only have no significant shelter belts been created in the United States, but even the preservation of existing forests is not guaranteed. The forests, 70% privately owned, are being mercilessly cut down. Every year theconsumptionand destruction of lumber in the U.S.A. exceeds the annual new growth by almost 100,000,000 cubic meters. Due to inadequate protection of United States forests, fires rage.

This is how the "struggle" for soil conservation in the United States of America really stands. ...

PROFESSOR YABLOKOV'S TREES. (Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949. p. 28. 1,175 words. Summary:) Doctor of Agricultural Sciences A. S. Yablokov of Moscow has adapted several varieties of trees to northern climatic conditions, and has created new hybrids of poplars, aspens and other trees.

FILM SERIES: TALKS BY AN AGRONOMIST. (Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949, p. 29. 575 words. Summary:) The Moscow popular science film studio has released a series of films under the general title "TalksBy an Agronomist," dealing with such subjects as "Fundamentals of the Grass Crop Rotation System," "For Grass Crop Rotation," and "Invisible Helpers" (micro-organisms in agriculture).

YOUNG CONQUERORS OF NATURE. (Ogonyok, No. 10, March, 1949. p. 30, 950 words. Summary:) On the suggestion of T. D. Lysenko, school children are taking part in the Stalin conservation program by gathering acorns, pine cones, etc., as well as by helping during Spring planting.

In addition to the above articles on forestry, Ogonyok prints photographs of the Russian scientists I. V. Michurin, K. A. Timiryazev and V. R. Vilyams; two color photographs of trees; a short story about a tree planter in Stalingrad; a reproduction of Shishkin's painting, "Kora belnaya Grove;" six poems about trees and conservation; several black-and-white photographs of trees, seedlings and protective belts; a song, "Wheat Will Rustle on the Steppe;" a crossword puzzle with words dealing with trees and conservation; bird-house building instructions; animal cartoons about the campaign, a guide to trees and leaf forms, and a humorous feuilleton describing instances of irresponsible neglect of forest resources and calling for more public responsibility.

The State Loan

IN THE U.S.S.R. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON ISSUANCE OF THE 4TH STATE LOAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. NATIONAL ECONOMY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 4, p. 1. Complete text:)

In order to attract the funds of the population for fulfillment of the state plan of reconstruction and development of the U.S.S.R. national economy, fourth year of the post-war five-year plan, and to carry out ahead of schedule the whole five-year plan of economic and cultural construction, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers *has decreed*:

1. That the Fourth State Loan for reconstruction and development of the U.S.S.R. be issued in the sum of 20,000,000,000 rubles for a period of 20 years.

2. That bonds of the loan and the income from them, including winnings [in the lottery drawings] are to be free from state and local taxes and duties.

3. That the terms of issuance of the Fourth State Loan for reconstruction and development of the U.S.S.R. national economy be approved as submitted by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finances.

TERMS OF ISSUANCE OF THE 4TH STATE LOAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. NATIONAL ECONOMY. (Pravda, May 4, p. 1; Izvestia, p. 2. Complete text:)

1. The Fourth State Loan for reconstruction and development of the U.S.S.R. national economy is being issued for the period from Oct. 1, 1949 to Oct. 1, 1969.

2. The loan is to be distributed only among the population. The manner of its distribution is determined by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance.

3. The loan is divided into blocks of 100,000,000

rubles each. Each block consists of 20,000 series. The series in each block are numbered from 60,001 to 80,000. The bonds in each series are numbered from 01 to 50.

4. The bonds of the loan are issued in denominations of 500, 200, 100, 50 and 25 rubles.

Bonds of 500 and 200 rubles denomination consist of five or two 100-ruble bonds of one series with five or two numbers, respectively. They entitle [the owner] to five or two winnings, which fall simultaneously on each number indicated on the bond.

Bonds of 50 and 25 rubles denomination are part of the 100-ruble bonds and entitle [the owner] to a corresponding share (one half, one quarter) of the winning which falls to the lot of the 100-ruble bond.

Note: Bonds of 50 and 25 rubles denomination are to be used only in those cases when bonds of larger denominations cannot be given out because of the size of the subscription.

5. All income from the bonds is paid out in the form of winnings. The total sum of the winnings is fixed as an average of 4% for the 20-year period of the loan.

One-third of all the bonds win during the 20-year period of the loan, and the remaining two-thirds are redeemed at face value.

Winning bonds are redeemed and excluded from further lottery drawings.

Winnings are fixed at 50,000, 25,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500 and 200 rubles per 100-ruble bond, including the face value of the bond (100 rubles).

6. Forty lottery drawings—two each year—are held during the 20-year period of the loan. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance fixes dates for the drawings which begin in 1950.

7. The following number of winnings are awarded at each lottery drawing for each block of the loan, i.e., for each 100,000,000 rubles of the loan:

	NUMBER OF WINNINGS				
Winnings [in rubles] per 100-ruble bond (including face value of bond)	number awarded in each of the lottery drawings 1-10	number awarded in each of the lottery drawings 11-20	number awarded in each of the lottery drawings 21-30	number awarded in each of the lottery drawings 31-40	Total number in all 40 lottery drawings, per 100,000,000 rubles of bonds
50,000	1	1	1	1	40
25,000	2	2	2	2	80
10,000	5	5	5	5	200
5,000	10	10	10	10	400
1,000	100	100	100	100	4,000
500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	40,000
200	7,507	7,257	7,007	6,757	285,280
Total number of winnings	8,625	8,375	8,125	7,875	330,000
Total winnings in rubles	2,301,400	2,251,400	2,201,400	2,151,400	89,056,000

8. Bonds which do not win prizes are redeemed at face value, beginning Oct. 1, 1954, during the 15 remaining years of the loan.

The following sums are redeemed for every 100,000,000 rubles worth of bonds each year: 2,500,000 rubles in 1954-1959, 4,200,000 rubles in 1960-1964, and 6,200,000 rubles in 1965-1969.

Yearly lottery drawings determine which bonds are subject to redemption in 1954-1968. Dates of redemption lottery drawings are determined by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance.

Bonds not drawn in the course of the redemption lotteries will be redeemed beginning Oct. 1, 1969.

9. Winning bonds and bonds subject to redemption at face value must be submitted for payment before Oct. 1, 1970. Bonds not presented for payment by that date lose their value and will no longer be honored.

A. Zverev, U.S.S.R.
Minister of Finance

Approved by the U.S.S.R.
Council of Ministers
May 3, 1949.

4TH LOAN OF THE STALIN POST-WAR 5-YEAR PLAN. (By A. Zverev, U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance. Izvestia, May 4, pp. 2-3. 2,400 words. Summary:)

State loans brought into the state budget about 50,000,000,000 rubles in the pre-war five-year plans. These loans helped to make our country a leading, self-sufficient industrial power, helped to build socialist society and to achieve the

gradual transition to communism. During the war state loans played an important part in mobilizing resources for the war effort. They brought 76,000,000,000 rubles into the budget, 50% more than the sum obtained during all three pre-war five-year plans. In the post-war period the state loans have become an instrument for the reconstruction and development of the national economy. They have already brought more than 77,000,000,000 rubles into the state budget.

State loans in the Soviet Union differ radically from those in capitalist countries. Under capitalism state loans are employed for non-productive purposes: to strengthen the military bureaucratic form of government, to instigate and carry on wars, to exploit the workers and to enslave other peoples. They impose on the workers heavy taxes, the major source of income in budgets of capitalist countries. In the United States, for example, taxes constitute 98% of all state revenues and are used to pay off the national debt, which has attained gigantic proportions, having increased almost 15 times during the past 20 years. More than half the United States budget for 1949-1950 is devoted to military expenditures, with a contemplated tax increase of $4,000,000,000.

In a socialist society, on the other hand, all borrowed funds are productively utilized for the interests of the masses, while large sums are paid out to tens of millions of Soviet workers, peasants and intellectuals in the form of winnings. More than 2,500,000,000 rubles worth of winnings will be paid out to the population in 1949. The state loans in our country create their own sources of redemption, so that the masses of workers do not shoulder a heavy burden of public debt. Our state loans reflect our economic self-sufficiency. Reliance upon our own resources is in contrast to the slavish dependence of capitalist countries on loans from the United States under the Marshall Plan.

The progress of our national economy and culture during the three post-war years shows how our state loans are utilized. Industrial output reached a level 18% above pre-war. A total of 4,000 state industrial enterprises were restored or built. The grain harvest almost equalled 1940 and the head of cattle exceeded the pre-war number. The pre-war network of institutions of higher education was fully restored, and a total of approximately 34,000,000 students are enrolled in primary and secondary schools.

The imposing figures of the state budget for 1949 reflect the important tasks which our economy faces in the fourth year of the post-war five-year plan. That budget calls for an income of 20,000,000,000 rubles from state loans, a sum which may cover one-fourth of all outlays for capital construction. The task is to induce all working people of town and country to subscribe to the loan, though on a strictly voluntary basis.

ON PARTICIPATION OF TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS IN CONDUCTING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 4TH STATE LOAN.—Decree of Presidium of Central Council of Trade Unions. (Pravda, May 4, p. 1; Izvestia, p. 2. Complete text:)

Having successfully fulfilled the post-war five-year plan in its first three years, the Soviet people is fighting selflessly to fulfill the entire five-year plan ahead of schedule.

The fourth state loan for reconstruction and development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. is of great importance for fulfilling the post-war five-year plan ahead of schedule, for strengthening the Soviet state and for further raising the material well-being and culture of the Soviet people.

The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions asks all trade union organizations to take an active part in organizing subscriptions by all the working people of the Soviet Union to the fourth state loan for reconstruction and development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R.

The trade union organizations must widely explain to all the working people the significance of the loan for the speediest reconstruction and development of all branches of the national economy of our country, for the further growth of the forces and might of the Soviet state, the creation of an abundance of high quality goods, and better and fuller satisfaction of the cultural and everyday needs of the population.

The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions calls upon all working men and women of industry, transport and agriculture, all employees, engineers and technicians, and all workers of science and art—all the working people of the Soviet Union—to subscribe unanimously to the fourth state loan for reconstruction and development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., in the amount of three to four weeks' wages.

By unanimous and universal subscription to the fourth state loan for reconstruction and development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. the working people of the Soviet Union will demonstrate once more their boundless love for and devotion to the Bolshevist party, the Soviet Government and the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

Presidium of the Central
Council of Trade Unions

LARGE STATE LOAN PRIZES. (Pravda, May 4, p. 4. 65 words. Summary:) Tbilisi--Housewife P. A. Metreveli has submitted to a savings bank a bond of the second state loan which won a 50,000-ruble prize. A 100-ruble bond held by collective farmer Maria Mandzhavidze won 25,000 rubles.

RESPONSES TO 4TH STATE LOAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE U.S.S.R. (Pravda, May 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Izvestia, May 4, 5, 6, 7. News items totaling 13,685 words. Summary:)

Pravda and Izvestia carry 59 items from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Vilnius, Tbilisi, Baku, Petrozavodsk, Minsk, Alma Ata, Chkalov and other towns, reporting responses to the state loan by workers of industry and agriculture, employees, members of the intelligentsia and others. Some of the items:

¶ Moscow—"It is well known," said Stakhanovite worker Privalov at the Stalin Automobile Plant, "that the Anglo-American imperialists are trying to kindle a new war. ... The common people of the whole world look upon the Soviet Union as the most faithful defender of a stable peace. Our duty is to help the socialist state with our labor and our rubles."

¶ Leningrad—Worker Timofeyev of the Kirov Plant reminded his fellow workers of the destruction suffered by Leningrad during the war, and pointed out that excellent new housing has now been built on the former front line. "... We will joyfully lend our savings to the state so that the construction of new factories and plants, new schools and apartment houses may be carried out on a still larger scale. ..."

¶ Chkalov—"The funds raised by the loan will be utilized to carry out the mighty program of struggle against drought," said Lyudmila Khlystova, worker at the Pavlov Forestry Station. "I am happy to contribute my own labor and savings to the rapid realization of the Stalin plan for transforming nature."

¶ Tbilisi—"Soviet scientists are in the vanguard of the progressive people of the world, and are boldly raising their voices against those who are fomenting a new war," said Prof. Baranidze, assistant rector at Stalin State University. "I am subscribing to the new loan to help the Fatherland carry out the post-war five-year plan more rapidly."

¶ Vladivostok—Subscriptions to the new loan among fishermen began immediately upon arrival of fishing boats in port. The steamer "Karaganda" sent out a radiogram stating that its sailors have unanimously subscribed to the loan.

(Editorials)—LOAN OF THE 4TH YEAR OF THE POST-WAR 5-YEAR PLAN. (Pravda, May 4, p. 1. 1,150 words.) GREATNESS AND MIGHT OF THE SOVIET FATHERLAND. (Izvestia, May 4, p. 1. 1,075 words.) (Summary:) These editorials review the achievements of the Soviet economy since the end of the war, discuss the significance of the fourth state loan, and cite examples of enthusiastic responses to the loan by Soviet workers.

U.S.S.R. MINISTRY OF FINANCE COMMUNIQUE. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 1. Complete text:) The 20,000,000,000-ruble fourth state loan for reconstruction and development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., issued May 3, was oversubscribed by 1,691,000,000 rubles by the close of May 4. Subscriptions now total 21,691,000,000 rubles, and are continuing.

A. Zverev, U.S.S.R.
Minister of Finance

(Editorial)—A NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION OF SOVIET PATRIOTISM. (Pravda, May 6, p. 1. 1,150 words. Summary:) This editorial says that the figures of the Ministry of Finance communiqué on oversubscription to the fourth state loan not only attest the brilliant success of the new loan but also reflect the unity of the people, its love for its socialist land, the profound understanding of state interests by Soviet people, their devotion to the Party and their readiness to go forward toward communism under its leadership. The U.S.S.R. is the first country in the world where the interests of people and state fully coincide, where the state is all the stronger for the more active participation of the masses in its work, says the editorial.

(Editorial)—VIVID DEMONSTRATION OF SOVIET PATRIOTISM. (Izvestia, May 6, p. 1. 1,000 words. Summary:) Subscriptions in Moscow and Moscow Province reached a total of 2,744,500,000 rubles by the end of May 4. including 2,070,987,000 rubles for Moscow city. Collective farmers of the Moscow area have subscribed twice as much as last year. Reports on the success of the new loan are arriving from Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Baku, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Alma Ata and other cities. Meetings of workers, employees, engineers and technicians are stressing the importance of the loan. There are many territories and provinces in which all the collective farmers subscribed to the loan. The collective farmers are declaring their desire to help the government finance the great works contemplated by the plan for the transformation of nature and the three-year plan for development of animal husbandry.

U.S.S.R. MINISTRY OF FINANCE COMMUNIQUÉ. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 10, p. 1. Complete text:)

The 20,000,000,000-ruble fourth state loan for reconstruction and development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., issued May 3, was oversubscribed by 3,825,770,000 rubles by the close of May 8. Subscriptions now total 23,825,770,000 rubles.

In view of the significant oversubscription, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance has ordered that no further subscriptions be accepted beginning May 10, in accordance with a directive of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

A. Zverev, U.S.S.R.
Minister of Finance

SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN. (By A. Zverev, Minister of Finance. Pravda, May 11, p. 3. 1,800 words. Summary:)

Rapid oversubscription of state loans is customary in our country. In 1946 the first [post-war] loan for reconstruction and development of the national economy was oversubscribed by 1,818,000,000 rubles; in 1947 the second loan was oversubscribed by 2,467,000,000 rubles; and last year the third loan was oversubscribed by 2,592,000,000 rubles.

Subscriptions to the fourth loan were completed in a very short period, with a record oversubscription of 3,825,770,000 rubles. The working people of Moscow subscribed 2,102,000,000 rubles —103,000,000 rubles more than last year in the same period of time. Subscriptions to the loan met with outstanding success in the republics of Central Asia, the Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia, as well as in Moscow, Kaliningrad, Tomsk and many other provinces.

Our loans are based on the solid foundation of the constant progress of our national economy. Real wages more than doubled in 1948 over 1947. The population gained tens of billions of rubles from the lowering of retail prices of mass production goods in 1948 and 1949.

Now that the subscriptions have been terminated, the task is to consolidate the gains achieved. The entire sum subscribed must reach the state budget in full and on time. Subscribers must be kept informed on the dates of lottery drawing and must punctually receive their bonds and winnings.

Radio Day

(Editorials)—RADIO DAY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 7, p. 1. 1,000 words. Summary:)

Radio Day, May 7, commemorates the invention of the world's first radio receiver by the Russian physicist Popov, who first demonstrated its operation May 7, 1895. His idea has been disseminated throughout the world. Russia's priority in this new branch of science and technics has always aroused the anger and envy of reactionaries and businessmen of the capitalist world. They have tried repeatedly to distort the history of radio. But these pathetic attempts have always ended in confusion and failure. The name of Popov is deeply respected by every honest, progressive person in all countries of the world.

Lenin brilliantly disclosed the importance of radio for the development of science and technics and for the cultural-political education of millions of people.

Addressing the 15th Congress of the Communist Party in 1927, Stalin called for the development of radio. Since then the work of supplying the country with radio facilities and of developing the radio industry and radio research has taken on wide dimensions. The Soviet people can be proud of radio progress in this country. In the scale of its broadcasting and the standard of radio technics and scientific research, the Soviet Union now yields to no other country in the world. Soviet scientists have discovered new fields for using radio waves and have laid the foundations for such branches of radio technics as taking radio bearings, radio navigation, television and the industrial application of high frequency currents.

The Soviet Union is by right the bearer of a high technical culture in the field of radio, a pioneer of new trends in science and technics. Soviet people, however, are well aware than even the present rapid development of radio technics does not keep up with the tremendous growth in the cultural needs of the workers of town and countryside.

The desire of all radio workers and of the many enthusiastic amateurs is to make the Motherland a country 100% equipped with radios. Today's important task is to give all Soviet people the opportunity to listen to broadcasts.

Last year radios were installed in more than 1,000 collective farms and 60,000 homes in 13 districts of Moscow Province. In the four months of this year another 679 collective farms have received radios. This initiative of the Muscovites has provided an example being followed in Kursk, Chelyabinsk and Gorky provinces, in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia and many other parts of the country. Radio Day undoubtedly will give added impetus to this movement.

Simultaneously with new radio installations it is essential to improve the quality and ideological level of broadcasting. The Radio Committee and

the local broadcasting and radio supply committees must satisfy the growing demands of listeners.

The Party organizations must direct broadcasting day by day and make wider use of the radio as a powerful means for the communist education of working people.

THE SOVIET RADIO—A MIGHTY FORCE FOR CULTURE AND PROGRESS. (By N. Psurtsev, U.S.S.R. Minister of Communications. Pravda May 7, p. 2. 1,850 words. Summary:)

May 7 has become a national holiday when Soviet people review the achievements of their country's progress in radio and outline the future paths of its development.

In the capitalist countries, the ruling circles, having turned radio into a source of enrichment for big capitalist monopolies, use it to deceive and corrupt the workers. Against this background there stands out all the more vividly the progressive role of the Soviet radio, which serves the interests of the masses, instills in them a high sense of the social importance of their labor, and educates them in the spirit of communism and Soviet patriotism.

As it celebrates Radio Day, the Soviet people names with pride the continuers of Popov's work —the Russian scientists Shuleikin, Papaleksy, Mandelshtam, Bonch-Bruyevich, Vvedensky and many other glorious innovators whose inspired, patriotic labor has been crowned with brilliant achievements.

Soviet radio workers meet Radio Day in 1949 with important achievements. Their successes are attested by the recent award of Stalin prizes to several groups of scientific and engineering-technical workers for creating new radio apparatus and new types of radio stations.

Radio communication is widely used in agriculture, industry and transportation.

Since the end of the second world war, betraying the policy of Roosevelt and their own allied obligations with regard to the U.S.S.R. the ruling circles of the United States have entered on the path of expansion even in the sphere of radio, seeking revision of the multilateral international conventions and regulations controlling the distribution and use of radio frequencies.

The United States needs a great increase in radio frequencies largely in connection with its numerous air and naval military bases in all parts of the world.

At numerous international conferences devoted to the distribution and use of radio frequencies, the U.S.A. has been claiming an exceptional position and trying very hard to damage the interests of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. These aggressive attempts, however, have invariably come up against the opposition of the delegations of the great Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and several other states at whose expense the American ruling circles would like to satisfy their excessive appetites. With full consciousness of the justice of their cause, Soviet people will continue to struggle tirelessly for just distribution of radio waves, so that radio may serve the culture and genuine progress of mankind.

Radio Day has been greeted with important successes, but these successes do not give Soviet radio workers the right to rest on their laurels. On the basis of the outstanding achievements of their country's science and technics they must toil unceasingly in order that their beloved country may continue to occupy the foremost place in the sphere of radio.

SUCCESSES OF SOVIET RADIO TECHNICS. (By G. Aleksenko, U.S.S.R. Minister of the Communications Equipment Industry. Izvestia, May 7, p. 2. 1,575 words. Summary:)

Numerous inventions bear witness to the creative powers of the Russian people. The Russian Petrov discovered the electric arc, Shilling invented the electric telegraph, Yakobi galvanoplastics, the telegraph printer and electric motor boats, Yablochkov the transformer and arc lamp, and Lodygin the incandescent lamp. The invention of the radio is also the work of a Russian, the scientist A. S. Popov. Since his time, Russian scientists have steadily kept ahead of foreigners in the field of radio technics. A case in point is Prof. Rosing, who built the first television set in 1911, preceding American, English and German scientists by 10 to 15 years.

The coming to power of the Soviets gave great impetus to radio technics. The Nizhegorod radio laboratory, built by Lenin's order, was conducting large sale broadcasting experiments in 1919, at a time when the technical possibility of radio broadcasting was still under discussion abroad. Radio broadcasting started earlier in the Soviet Union than abroad. A mighty radio industry sprang up in our country during the years of the Stalin five-year plans, and is continuing to grow. The total output of the communications equipment industry was twice the pre-war level at the end of 1948. Production of many new items was mastered last year, including improved types of receivers and television sets. A new portable radio set is being mass-produced which permits Machine and Tractor Stations to communicate

with tractor brigades in the field. Mass production of inexpensive receivers is being organized. Our industry is mass-producing plug-in loudspeakers for rural areas and wind-driven generators for radios in areas which lack power facilities.

CELEBRATION OF RADIO DAY. (Pravda, May 8, p. 2, 225 words; Izvestia, p. 3, 200 words. Summary:) Radio Day was celebrated in Moscow May 7. A meeting of workers of radio broadcasting and the radio equipment industry, representatives of the Army, authors, scientists and others at the House of the Unions heard a report by N. Psurtsev, U.S.S.R. Minister of Communications, in which the speaker cited examples and figures on the widespread use of radio facilities. The towns and villages of the Soviet Union will be completely supplied with radio facilities within the next few years, said the speaker.

3,220 COLLECTIVE FARMS OF MOSCOW PROVINCE SUPPLIED WITH RADIO FACILITIES. (Pravda, May 7, p. 2. 175 words. Summary:) In 1948 the working people of Communist District, Moscow Province, undertook to supply all the collective farms in the district with radio facilities within a short period and appealed to all collective farmers of the province to follow their example. All collective farms in 13 districts of Moscow Province were supplied with radio facilities last year. The work is successfully progressing this year. [See editorials, above].

RADIOS FOR THE VILLAGES OF KURSK PROVINCE. (By S. Kovalev, Secretary of the Kursk Province Party Committee. Pravda, May 7, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) The office of the Kursk Province Party Committee passed a resolution last January on supplying 1,090 collective farms in the province with radios in the first half of 1949. The collective farmers took up the plan with enormous enthusiasm, contributing some 3,000,000 rubles towards its realization. A total of 500 collective farms are now supplied with radio facilities through networks connecting receivers to plug-in loudspeakers, and numerous radio amateur circles have sprung up throughout the province. Much still remains to be done to supply all the collective farms of the province with radio facilities in the next two years, as prescribed by the province Party committee. The Ministry of Communications must aid in this work, and the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives must accelerate delivery of receivers to the collective farms of the province.

Victory Day

ORDER OF MINISTER OF ARMED FORCES OF THE U.S.S.R. (Pravda, May 9, p. 1; Izvestia, May 10. Complete text:)

Moscow, May 9, 1949—No. 38.

Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and master sergeants!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Today is the fourth anniversary of our historic victory over fascist Germany.

Under the guidance of the Bolshevist party, the Soviet people and its armed forces dealt a mortal blow to German imperialism during the years of the great patriotic war, defended the freedom and independence of its Motherland, and delivered the peoples of Europe from the horrors of fascist slavery.

I greet you and congratulate you on the fourth anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany.

To mark victory day, I order:

A salute of 30 artillery salvos shall be fired today, May 9, in the capital of our Motherland, Moscow; in the capitals of the Union republics and also in Kaliningrad, Lvov and the hero-cities of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol and Odessa.

Long live the heroic Soviet people and its glorious armed forces!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of our victories!

Long live our great leader and general, Comrade Stalin!

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in battle for the freedom and independence of our Motherland!

Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasilevsky,
Minister of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.

THE GREAT VICTORY OF THE SOVIET UNION. (By Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Sokolovsky. Pravda, May 9, p. 2. 2,700 words. Condensed text:)

The peoples of our great Motherland and all progressive humanity are joyfully and proudly observing a memorable date—Victory Day over Hitlerite Germany. Four years ago the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, under the leadership

of Generalissimo Stalin, brought the great patriotic war to a brilliant end with the defeat of the fascist armies. In the greatest war, unheard of in the history of mankind, the Soviet state won a world-historic victory.

Our socialist power, repelling in savage conflict the second attempt of imperialist reaction to destroy the country of socialism by armed force, routed the spearhead forces of international imperialism. In self-sacrificing struggle the Soviet people defended their freedom and independence, liberated the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery and saved European civilization from the Hitlerite pogrom-makers. ...

As a result of the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany a number of countries of Central and Southeastern Europe have fallen away from the capitalist system. ...

The patriotic war was a severe test of the stability and viability of the Soviet state and its armed forces. It demanded an exceptional concentration of all the material and spiritual forces of our people. The Soviet people withstood this test with honor. Only the Soviet army was capable of destroying the powerful Hitlerite war machine, before which the armies of the largest capitalist states trembled. ...

The chief burden of the struggle against the Hitlerite hordes was borne by the Soviet people and its armed forces. The decisive role in defeating the armed forces of the bloc of fascist states belongs to the Soviet Union.

Reactionary circles in England and the United States pursued their narrow, selfish ends in the war against Germany. These ends had nothing in common with the liberation struggle against fascism. The same reactionary circles stubbornly delayed the opening of the second front.

The imperialists conceived their aim not as the defeat of German fascism but only as undermining the power of Germany, eliminating her as a dangerous competitor on the world market. At the same time they nourished the hope that the heavy burden of war would weaken and bleed the Soviet Union white, making it dependent upon the United States and England. Proceeding from their imperialist interests, the Anglo-American ruling circles undertook no decisive operations against fascist Germany, but merely conducted limited operations in secondary theaters of the war. The second front was opened only when it had become evident that the Soviet Union was capable alone, without the help of the Allies, of defeating fascist Germany and liberating the peoples of Europe from the fascist-German aggressors. The Anglo-American troops landing on the European continent encountered trifling resistance from the Hitlerite army, since the chief German forces were concentrated on the Soviet-German front.

Thus the Anglo-American ruling circles exhibited bad faith in the very course of the war in matters of their responsibilities as allies. This manifested itself even more clearly in the post-war period. The Anglo-American ruling circles are sabotaging the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. As a result of their imperialist policy there is still no peace treaty with Germany and tension is artificially created in international relations.

The lessons of the second world war are graphic proof that only a state which is stronger than its opponent economically, militarily and in a moral-political sense, a state which is superior to its opponent in the endurance and unity of the people throughout the war, is capable of winning a modern war. Our Soviet state proved precisely such a state. ...

The war showed that only the socialist economic system is able to ensure the rapid conversion of the entire economy of a country to war purposes, to provide the front with everything necessary for victory. ...

The invincibility of the Soviet state system was also fully manifested in the patriotic war. The capitalist state system, as an exploiter system, is unable to rally the people of its country. Only the Soviet system, which guards the interests of the workers, peasants and intellectuals and embodies the idea of friendship and brotherhood among peoples, is capable of transforming the country into a powerful united fighting camp. ...

The lessons of the war show also that only that state can conquer, in contemporary warfare, whose army surpasses the army of the opponent in its character, organization, experience and fighting skill.

The armies of capitalist countries fight for the interests of the imperialists. The soldiers are forced to shed their blood for interests alien to those of the broad masses of people. No matter how refined the ideological processing of the soldiers of imperialist armies, their moral esprit cannot bear any comparison with the army of the socialist state.

The military science of the present imperialist armies proceeds from the same adventurous presuppositions as German military science. And in our day it is impossible to win a war without genuinely scientific organization and guidance of the troops.

Only the Soviet army, an army of a new type, is capable of resolving all the tasks of contemporary warfare. Soviet fighting men are conscious of their lofty historical mission, enjoy the supremely

devoted support of the entire Soviet people and of progressive humanity. The Soviet army is guided by advanced Stalinist military science, which takes into account not only the plans and needs of waging war but also the economic and moral factors. Soviet armed forces have remarkable officer cadres which have passed through the severe test of war. The Soviet armed forces are directed by the greatest strategist of the contemporary world, Generalissimo Stalin. ...

The Soviet people conquered because its struggle for our just cause was led by the glorious Bolshevist party. ...

It would do no harm for the instigators of a new world war to recall these lessons of the second world war. ...

The Soviet people is carrying out the post-war five-year plan amid a fierce struggle between the imperialist and anti-imperialist camps. The democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union is fighting for lasting peace and security of the peoples against the anti-democratic camp led by the United States which is preparing a new war.

The most striking index of the aggressive policy of the United States ruling circles, who are striving to establish world mastery, is the North Atlantic Pact, aimed against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. ...

The Soviet Union firmly and consistently pursues a peace-loving foreign policy, exposes the aggressive military designs of the imperialists, rallies the supporters of peace and democracy.

In its struggle for peace the Soviet state relies upon the ever-growing economic might of the land of socialism and the ever-stronger moral-political unity of the Soviet people.

In the present international situation the Soviet armed forces must be constantly mindful of their task—to guard vigilantly the state interests of their socialist Fatherland. ...

MAY 9, 1945. (By V. Velichko. Pravda, May 8, p. 3. 1,900 words. Summary:)

May 9, 1945, is the date of the salvation of mankind. The fall of Berlin meant a new day for the whole of Europe.

The Soviet soldiers in Berlin at that time knew more and were better informed as to the situation than foreign diplomats. They knew that the American and British leaders were negotiating with the Nazis, having given shelter, after Hess, to Himmler; they knew that all the war criminals were running into the embraces of the Americans and being given a cordial welcome. Even then the Anglo-American leaders betrayed and trampled on the Teheran oath to defeat fascism completely. German fascism was their nursling. They needed it. In the last days of the Berlin fighting, Soviet soldiers saw this for themselves.

Later ordinary people every place where Soviet people went—in Czechoslovakia, Manchuria, Korea and elsewhere—described how tensely they had followed the complex situation and how they had listened to the Berlin fighting with bated breath. Simple people throughout the world had unshakeable faith in the Soviet people and they were not deceived.

The peoples saw that the years 1941-1945 were history's trial of imperialism, a trial in the face of the victorious socialism in the U.S.S.R. The imperialist bourgeoisie paid the account tendered by history, paid for Munich, for its bestial malice toward the Soviet Union, for its greed and for its playing with fire: a large part of Europe entered the path to socialism.

The British and American imperialists—the Churchills and Marshalls—never thought this might happen. This was the shattering of their hopes, the shattering of all they had prepared for decades—the plan to stifle the Soviet people with the hands of German fascism.

What fabulous profits the Anglo-American masters anticipated after the enslavement of the Soviet Union!

May 9, 1945 said to them: "Back!" Hurriedly, on July 16, 1945, before the Potsdam Conference, the American imperialists let loose the atom bomb. This was the first test of the infamous weapon which, in the conception of murderers, is to frighten the whole world.

Soviet man emerged from the fire tempered like steel. Is this man to be intimidated by the malicious howling of the North Atlantic warmongers, who wish this time to dig not somebody else's but their own teeth into his body? No. Life gives them the answer: May 9, 1945!

This date is cut out, not only in the stones of Berlin, but also in the hearts of the common people from Shanghai to New York, from London to Calcutta.

(Editorials)—A GREAT SOCIALIST POWER. (Pravda, May 8, p. 1. 1,250 words.) THE CELEBRATION OF THE GREATNESS AND GLORY OF OUR MOTHERLAND. (Izvestia, May 8, p. 1. 1,350 words.) THE DAY OF OUR GREAT VICTORY. (Pravda, May 9, p. 1. 950 words.) (Summary:)

The war, imposed by the enemy, was a many-sided test of the material and spiritual forces of the Soviet people and the stability and might of the

Soviet system. It showed that the Soviet people and the socialist state are capable of working miracles and emerging victorious from incomparably severe trials.

Germany and its allies threw the bulk of their picked forces against the Motherland. This was twice the number of troops employed against Tsarist Russia in World War I. The ruling circles of the United States and Britain deliberately delayed the opening of the second front, calculating that the Soviet people would exhaust itself in the prolonged duel with its dangerous foe. But these calculations failed completely. The Soviet state emerged from the war mightier than ever.

At the end of the war, when it became clear that the U.S.S.R. was capable alone of defeating Germany, the imperialists of every country calculated that the very heavy damage inflicted on the Soviet economy would set the Soviet Union back several decades. But life upset these calculations. The enemies of the Soviet people forgot that they were dealing with a state which could not be approached with the yardstick customary for capitalist societies.

None of the states which fought against Nazi Germany suffered such tremendous damage as the Soviet Union. Yet in the countries of capitalism the transition from war to peacetime involved serious upheavals—contraction of the market, lowering the level of production, the closing of many enterprises and growth of unemployment. Even now the capitalist states are unable to extract themselves from the very acute contradictions of the post-war period. But the land of the Soviets has been moving rapidly and confidently along the path of the reconstruction and further development of its economy.

The Soviet people makes full use of the innumerable advantages of the socialist system, which knows neither social nor national oppression, neither crises nor unemployment.

The peoples of the U.S.S.R. are overcoming the difficulties of the post-war period because they are united in moral-political unity and by relations of fraternal friendship and are inspired by ardent Soviet patriotism. These moving forces in the development of Soviet society, forces characteristic only of the socialist structure, are as powerful today as they were during the war.

The country is now at the height of a new great wave of development. Not all the wounds of war are healed, but they are being healed rapidly and confidently.

The pre-war level of economy was surpassed in 1948. The Soviet peasantry has undertaken a great struggle for the transformation of nature and for the development of livestock breeding. At the same time material well-being is increasing and the wealth of spiritual culture of the Soviet people growing. And all this development is based on Soviet internal resources, on the self-sacrificing efforts of Soviet people, while the capitalist countries of Europe place their main hopes on "aid" received under the enslaving "Marshall Plan."

Soviet successes and achievements gladden and inspire working people, all friends of the Soviet Union throughout the world. During the war they saw in the Soviet Union a force capable of saving the world from the Nazi plague. Now they see in it the main force fighting against the warmongers. Each day the international authority of the Motherland and her influence on the course of world history increase.

On the eve of Victory Day all the thoughts and feelings of Soviet people are turned to the tried leader of the workers—the glorious Bolshevist party. Today the eyes of Soviet people are turned again to Stalin, who led the country victoriously through all difficulties and trials, whose genius and will led it to victory during the war and leads it now to the triumph of communism!

VICTORY. (By Vsevolod Ivanov. Izvestia, May 8, p. 2. 1,200 words.) [The writer tells how the word victory permeated the thoughts of every individual and all Soviet peoples during the great patriotic war. The major portion of his story relates the triumphant entry of Soviet troops into Berlin.]

IN A DISTANT GARRISON. (By First Lt. A. Taradankin. Izvestia, May 8, p. 2. 1,125 words.) [The writer tells of the life of army personnel in a distant garrison and how it greeted the victory celebration. Here in the distant garrison, he writes, the word and concept of "boredom" is alien. Whether one has a bent for art, sports or study, there are incentives and outlets for the individual's growth.]

THE FEELING OF DUTY. (By L. Kudrevatykh. Izvestia, May 8, p. 2. 400 words. Summary:) During the war Semen Lisitsyn educated the soldiers under his command in the spirit of patriotism, military duty and discipline. Now, back at work as foreman and brigade leader, he is teaching young workers, with the same sense of duty. During the war, he says, the lives of many people often depended upon him; now in the shop, the efficiency of many other shops depends upon the work of his sector.

THE MORNING OF PEACE. (By V. Poltoratsky. Izvestia, May 8, p. 2. 1,350 words. Summary:) The children marching gaily through Red Square on May Day, looking forward to a bright future, owe a debt of gratitude to the Soviet army which

swept back the plague of fascism and liberated Europe in the Spring of 1945. These thoughts occur to the author upon encountering a fellow-passenger in a Ukraine train, carrying a map, outwardly so like the war maps of 1945, but a map of forestation and peaceful construction. Whatever voices of evil may resound from across the ocean, he concludes, the Soviet Union is firm and strong in its peaceful post-war labors and in the sympathies of the common people of the world who remember the Spring of 1945.

VICTORY DAY CELEBRATION. (Pravda, May 8, 9, 10; Izvestia, May 10. News items totaling 2,550 words. Summary:) Pravda and Izvestia carry 16 stories from Moscow, Stalingrad, Kiev, Leningrad, Minsk, Lvov, Ufa, Dnepropetrovsk, Sevastopol and other cities, reporting victory celebrations and festivities in factories, schools, offices, farms, clubs and military units. Reports and lectures were given and exhibits held on themes devoted to the great patriotic war. Items also tell of special production efforts and production achievements of workers in honor of the victory day celebration.

MONUMENTS TO SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN BATTLE. (Pravda, May 9, p. 2. 175 words. Alma Ata dateline.)

VICTORY DAY ABROAD

UNFORGETTABLE. (By A. Bulgakov. Izvestia, May 8, p. 3. 1,000 words. Summary:)

Prague—A new Czechoslovak film, "Silent Barricade," recapitulates the events of the Communist-led rebellion of the people of Prague against the German-fascist occupiers in May, 1945.

Prague, which had risen in rebellion, was promised help from the American troops who were near by. But this was a provocative promise. The Americans did not send help. Marshal Stalin, on the other hand, ordered Soviet tank units which had just taken Berlin to break through to Prague.

The Czechoslovak people, who lost 250,000 lives as a result of the Western European policy of Munich, have not forgotten and will not forget who is its true friend.

The celebration of the fourth anniversary of liberation from German occupation is keynoted in Czechoslovakia by expressions of friendship for the Soviet Union.

FOREIGN PRESS ON VICTORY DAY. (Pravda, May 9, p. 3, 500 words; Pravda and Izvestia, May 10, p. 3. 350 words.) [Under this heading appear brief items from Prague, Bucharest, Poland, Ulan Bator, Budapest and Sofia, mentioning newspaper articles paying tribute to the Soviet Union on Victory Day.]

CELEBRATION OF VICTORY DAY ABROAD. (Pravda, May 11, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 1,250 words. Summary:)

France. Paris (Tass)—Demonstrations took place in various parts of Paris and in many French towns, along with official ceremonies on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany.

Czechoslovakia. Prague (Tass)—The Czechoslovak people marked the fourth anniversary of the victory over Germany with gratitude to their liberator, the Soviet Union, as the keynote.

Albania. Tirana (Tass)—Tirana papers express Albania's indebtness to the Soviet Union.

Rumania. Bucharest (Tass)—The Rumanian public solemnly celebrated Victory Day.

Korea. Pyengyang (Tass)—Victory Day was celebrated with a solemn meeting attended by the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme National Assembly, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Soviet Ambassador and others.

THE VICTORS. (By Boris Polevoi. Pravda, May 9, p. 3. 2,300 words. Summary:) Fresh flowers and wreaths constantly deck the Soviet T-34 tank set up in a Prague square as a monument to the victors. Thought of the monument sets the author to recollecting his encounters with builders of socialism in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and elsewhere, who feel a debt of gratitude to the example of the Soviet Union.

MONUMENT TO SOVIET SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN THE STORMING OF BERLIN. (Pravda, May 9, p. 3. 625 words. Summary:) A large statue of a Soviet soldier was unveiled in Trepton Park on the fourth anniversary of the Nazi capitulation. The monument was designed by Stalin Prize winner Vutkevich and artist Belopolsky. The unveiling took place at a meeting attended by Soviet officials and representatives of German organizations.

Soviet Development Toward Communism

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT OF SOVIET SOCIETY TOWARD COMMUNISM. (By Ts. Stepanyan. Bolshevik, No. 5, March 15, pp. 13-29. 6,000 words. Summary:)

Successful creation of the material and spiritual prerequisites for the highest phase of communism characterizes the development of our country.

Comrade Stalin wrote in "Anarchism or Socialism?" that the transition to the highest phase of communism, presupposes not only sufficient development of the productive forces, but also socialist enlightenment of the masses and complete uprooting of all survivals of capitalism in psychology of people. Therefore the closer we approach communism the more intense and bitter becomes the struggle against survivals of capitalism in the psychology of people and against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology. This is even more indispensable since the imperialist camp, the enemy of communism, is applying all its efforts to animate and stimulate the survivals of capitalism in the psychology of the people of our country.

Exposition of Comrade Stalin's thesis of the possibility of constructing communism in one country despite continued capitalist encirclement is exceptionally important now that the most vital task is cultivation of Soviet patriotism and Soviet national pride.

The Soviet people are the most revolutionary and heroic people in the world, and the Russian people stand out as the guiding force among all the equal Soviet peoples. As the peoples of our country emulate the Russian people in the struggle for communism, the peoples of the world study from them and from all Soviet people how to triumph over foreign and domestic enemies, fight for socialism and build communism.

* * *

We see the gradual ripening of the highest phase of communism, first of all in the undeviating development of socialist production. Communism is distinguished from socialism by the degree of maturity of its economic foundations, by the level of development of production.

Comrade Stalin scientifically determined the level of development of production necessary for the transition from the socialist to the communist principle of distribution. For this transition, Comrade Stalin teaches that it is necessary to accomplish the fundamental economic task of the U.S.S.R.: to overtake the principal capitalist countries in level of per capita production.

"Only in the event that we overtake the principal capitalist countries economically," Comrade Stalin said, "shall we be able to consider that our country is fully supplied with consumers' goods, that we have an abundance of products and the opportunity to make the transition from the first phase of communism to its second phase..."

In "Critique of the Gotha Program" Marx made a general statement on the condition of the productive forces which will characterize the highest phase of communism. Summing up this work, Lenin formulated the economic conditions necessary for the triumph of communism thus: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his need. When will this be possible? When (1) the distinctions between mental and physical labor disappear; (2) labor becomes a primary vital requirement (Note: the habit of working—without coercion—becomes the norm); (3) the productive forces have become highly developed, etc."

Making production automatic on a large scale, which is linked at this stage of our industrial development with the transition from individual automatic units to an automatic system of machines, has special significance.

Automatic machinery lines already organized at many enterprises considerably lighten the workers' labor, raise their productivity and economize labor and raw materials. There are automatic machinery lines which perform more than 120 labor-consuming operations.

The automatic factory is a great achievement of Soviet machine-tool construction—prototype of the technology of our great future.

Of approximately 900 basic production processes in agriculture, 700 are already mechanized.

The cultural-technical level of the Soviet people is being raised on the basis of technological advance, mechanization of labor and increasingly automatic production. This process fully conforms to law in that the new improved technology and advanced organization of labor require a new cultivated, educated worker.

Advanced workers and collective farmers are presenting reports and lectures, writing articles and books, sharing their experience and knowledge, introducing rationalizing schemes and advancing science and technology.

A model of the new worker, advanced culturally and technically, is shown in the play "The Green Street" by A. Surov. The principal hero of the play is Alexei Sibiryakov, locomotive engineer and innovator, who has completed the correspondence course of an institution of higher education. Academician Rubtsov congratulates Sibiryakov on a production victory: "An inspired creation! It is becoming a commonplace element of our daily life. So science blends with practice and, being rejuvenated, itself rejuvenates life. So the borders between the labor of the worker and the labor of the engineer are being erased. This is communism! Yes, yes, communism!"

The development of the Stakhanovite movement exerts a strong influence on the growth of our productive forces. A genuinely communist attitude toward work and toward communal property is maturing daily in the Stakhanovite movement which extends through all strata of Soviet society.

V. I. Lenin wrote of labor in the developed communist society: "Communist work in the narrower and stricter sense of the word is unpaid work for the benefit of society, work done not to work off a definite obligation, not to have the right to certain commodities, not for legislated norms previously established, but voluntary work, work above and beyond the norm, work given without thought of reward, without stipulation concerning reward, habitual work for the general welfare and in accordance with a conscious attitude become habitual, toward the necessity of work for the general good—work as a demand of the healthy organism."

From the very beginning of the struggle for creating the economic foundations of communism, Lenin saw its seeds in the attitude of ordinary workers and peasants toward labor and toward communal property. Lenin with his penetrating vision saw in the first "Sunday work-days" the real beginning of communism. While 205 workers participated in the first Sunday work-day, tens of millions take part in socialist competition today in industry, agriculture and transport.

Patriotic letters addressed by workers to Comrade Stalin speak of elements of communism in the labor of millions. In 1948 alone the Soviet people gave the country more than 6,000,000,000 rubles in accumulations above plan.

The beginnings of a communist attitude toward work are shown in the novel "Far from Moscow" by V. Azhayev. One of the heroes, engineer Aleksei Kovshov, tells the old engineer Topolev: "We have established a fundamental truth: nothing is more important to us than our obligations to the Motherland; labor for its benefit is the scale by which everyone should be measured."

The Bolshevist party and the Soviet Government are inculcating a communist attitude toward labor in the Soviet people and are supporting this growing feature of communism. The granting of orders and medals of the U.S.S.R., of the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor and of Stalin prizes, etc., has vital significance for the cultivation of a communist attitude in labor.

Directing Soviet society on the path to communism and organizing the creative activity of our people, the socialist state combines moral and material stimuli to work. Thence comes the enormous significance of the fundamental principle of socialism "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need"—which in the transition to communism firmly links the personal interests of every worker with the interests of society as a whole.

The victorious movement toward communism signifies the liquidation of all survivals of the distinction between town and country. The development of all branches of agriculture, the complete provision of agricultural production with modern technology, the introduction of science in agriculture and the gradual mechanization of agricultural and livestock-raising work on the basis of electrification, the growth of the Machine and Tractor Station, great achievements in the transformation of agricultural labor into a form of industrial labor, the immense cultural advance, the construction of cultural institutions and well-built houses, are the visible features of communism in our countryside.

* * *

For the construction of communism it is necessary to make all workers, peasants and intellectuals conscious public workers who participate actively in all phases of public life and in all spheres of the administration of the country.

Public commissions are arising to assist the local Soviets and are attracting new millions of Soviet people into daily work in state administration to preserve state property, to achieve model cleanliness in houses and yards, to plant trees, etc. The social commissions are a wonderful school for the cultivation and advancement of new Soviet and economic workers.

Lenin wrote that "we call [communism] that order in which people become accustomed to fulfill social obligations without a special apparatus of compulsion." This will be achieved on the basis of the development and strengthening of communist morality. Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism and the wide inclusion of the masses in economic and state construction play an enormous role in inculcating communist morality. General meetings of workers, peasants and employees are vital for training the masses in the

spirit of preserving social order, strengthening labor discipline and increasing the sense of responsibility to society and the state.

The experience of general meetings in collective farms of the Ukraine is of great interest. Honest collective farmers there, under the direction of Party organizations, have created an unbearable situation for slackers, anti-social people, and parasitic elements. These meetings have contributed greatly to labor discipline and have almost eliminated absenteeism and lateness to work.

The Soviet people have become accustomed to placing the states' interest above everything else and to consider the common cause their own personal cause. The young Soviet army officer Igor Lebedev, speaking of his experiences abroad, expressed this communist element in their character: "More than once they asked me in the West: since the war has ended and Russia has triumphed, what have you, for example, acquired personally? I answered that I gained everything my country gained: authority and the love of the peoples of the world. Again I can breathe Soviet air and engage in my favorite task—advancing science, building, constructing."

The movement of Soviet society toward communism is expressed in every branch of science and art and especially in the science of Marxism-Leninism. The general line of development of our science, formulated by Comrade Stalin, is not only to overtake but to surpass the achievements of science abroad. A close connection with life, a deep, rounded understanding of reality, a powerful influence on the world toward its revolutionary transformation are becoming characteristic not only of Soviet science but also of art.

The shoots of communism are also in everyday life. The model public cafeteria, the children's nurseries and kindergartens, in countryside as well as city, "which in reality are capable of liberating women, diminishing and destroying there inequality with men in social production and public life" (in Lenin's words) also may be considered the shoots of communism.

Changes closely linked to changes in public life are taking place in people's private lives and especially in the Soviet family. Engels pointed out that in contrast to the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois family, founded as a rule on economic calculations and on commerce, the communist family will be founded on the mutual love of men and women with equal rights in marriage.

The transition from the socialist principle of distribution according to work to the communist principle of distribution according to need will take place gradually. The dialectic development here lies in the advance toward the communist principle of distribution through consolidation on all fronts of the socialist principle of distribution. What does this mean? It means to make payment strictly and consistently according to work, to arouse every worker to improve his qualification and knowledge and unceasingly to raise the productivity of labor. This, in the last analysis, is the principal condition for the victory of communism.

The strength of the Soviet structure lies in the fact that inexhaustible opportunities for growth are opened to the workers. Anyone in our country can become a Stakhanovite or a specialist in any branch of labor corresponding to his abilities and inclinations—can give more to society and receive more from it.

Comrade Stalin pointed out that Marxist socialism does not mean the reduction of personal requirements but their rounded development and flowering—not limitation of needs or refusal to satisfy them but the multi-sided and full satisfaction of all the needs of culturally developed people. By strengthening on all fronts the fundamental principle of socialism, the growth of the productive forces and of communal wealth, we are gradually approaching the communist principle of distribution.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

World Politics

PEACE CONGRESS

FRENCH REACTIONARIES BAIT JOLIOT-CURIE. (Pravda, May 9, p. 3. 350 words. Summary:) Paris (Tass)—Following the World Peace Congress, the reactionary press has begun a campaign of persecuting the French scientist Joliot-Curie, considering his activity in defense of peace "incompatible" with his position as High Commissioner for Atomic Energy Questions.

MEETINGS IN DEFENSE OF PEACE IN ENGLAND. (Pravda, May 11, p. 4. 75 words.)

THE ATLANTIC PACT

PROTESTS IN ITALY AGAINST RATIFICATION OF ATLANTIC PACT. (Pravda, May 6, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 275 words.)

STATEMENT BY WALLACE TO THE U.S. SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. (Pravda, May 9, p. 4; Izvestia, May 10, 3,400 words.)

PREPARATIONS FOR CONCLUSION OF A PACIFIC OCEAN PACT. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 11, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) London (Tass)—It is obvious from a message by the Reuter Saigon correspondent that preparations for conclusion of an aggressive Pacific pact are going forward at an increased tempo.

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES SUPPRESS THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT AGAINST ATLANTIC PACT. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 11, p. 4. 350 words.)

PROPOSAL OF AMERICAN PROGRESSIVES. (Izvestia, May 12, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) Washington (Tass)—A group of U.S. progressives has called for a protest meeting against the Atlantic Pact in Washington May 20-21.

IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Before Discussion of Ratification of the Atlantic Treaty. (Pravda, May 12, p. 4. 175 words. Summary:) London (Tass)—A resolution moved by Bevin, proposing ratification of the Atlantic Treaty, will be discussed in Commons May 12. The Communist members of Parliament, Gallagher and Piratin, moved that the House refuse to ratify the pact.

SIGNING OF THE CHARTER OF THE 'EUROPEAN COUNCIL.' (Pravda and Izvestia, May 7, p. 4. Complete text:) London (Tass)—On May 5 the Foreign Ministers of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Norway and Eire signed the Charter of the so-called European Council, which has been established as a tool to deprive the European countries of their national sovereignty and subordinate them to the Anglo-American bloc.

International Review: WHO NEEDS THE SO-CALLED EUROPEAN COUNCIL? (By V. Mayevsky. Pravda, May 8, p. 4. 600 words. Summary:)

A conference of the Foreign Ministers of the five Western Union countries—England, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg—and also Italy, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Eire, opened May 3 in St. James' Palace, under the chairmanship of Bevin.

The decision to call the "conference of ten," with the aim of forming a so-called European Council, was made at a session of the consultative council of the Western Union countries in January. This decision was carried out under auspices of the North Atlantic Pact. The practical basis of the European Council is the military Western Union—an inseparable part of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact.

The council is to be a link between the members of the North Atlantic Pact and those who for one reason or another have remained outside this pact. It is also an attempt to put into effect Churchill's reactionary plans for a United States of Europe, behind which is concealed the idea of strenthening England's position in Europe. The European Council is intended to serve in the struggle against democratic forces in Europe; it has been conceived as a kind of ideological weapon in the struggle against democracy and socialism. It has been given the task of propagandizing the ideas of bourgeois cosmopolitanism, discarding national sovereignty under the slogan of an "All-European Parliament." The formation of the European Council is of advantage only to those who seek to grab Europe and who dream of turning the European countries into their semi-colony, an aggregate of European "states" united by their collective dependence on the dollar.

THE UNITED NATIONS

The Italian Colonies

IN THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. (Pravda, May 6, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4, 1,000 words; Pravda, May 12, p. 4. 1,900 words.) (Summaries:)

New York (Tass)—The committees of the General

Assembly resumed work May 3. At the morning session of the Political Committee van Langenhove stated that three questions remained on the agenda: the former Italian colonies in Africa, Franco Spain and the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa. The committee resumed general discussion on the question of the former Italian colonies in Africa.

After speeches by the representatives from the Philippines, Haiti and Peru, the chairman declared that general discussion of the question was concluded and that the committee would proceed to discuss the draft resolution introduced by the British delegation.

The discussions had shown that the proposals introduced by the U.S.S.R. delegation on the Italian colonies proceeded from the principles of collective trusteeship over these colonies under U.N. management and received the support of a number of delegations. In the course of the discussion the representatives of Pakistan, India, Poland, Burma, Belorussia and the Ukraine supported thses proposals, since they represent the shortest path to granting independence in the near future to the population of these colonies. The discussion also showed that the Anglo-American plans for the imperialist division of the former Italian colonies did not meet with support in the committee.

The British draft resolution envisages granting independence to Libya in ten years only if the General Assembly, "having ascertained at that time what progress Libya has made on the path to independence, decides that Libya has been prepared for independence." Concerning the administration of Libya during this ten-year period, the British draft states in intentionally unclear form that this will be a period of "consultation and assistance on the basis of the system of international trusteeship." What type of "international trusteeship" this will be is apparent from the British proposal concerning Cyrenaica, which envisages that during the period of "international trusteeship" Cyrenaica will be governed by Britain.

Concerning the remaining parts of Libya, Tripolitania and Fezzan, the British draft proposes that the conditions of their transfer to "international trusteeship" and similarly the question of their mutual relations with Cyrenaica be worked out by the governments of the U.S.A., Britain, France, Italy and Egypt and presented for consideration at the following session of the General Assembly.

The real sense of this maneuver becomes clear if one recalls that statements have already been made in the Political Committee that the ruler of Cyrenaica, Emir es-Senussi, has either declared already or intends to declare his authority over all Libya. Thus we face the obvious intention of Britain to exploit her puppet, Emir Senussi, in order to acquire Tripolitania.

The British draft proposes to place Italian Somaliland "under international trusteeship" with the provision, however, that the administration will be carried out by Italy. In the draft it is proposed to join the eastern part of Eritrea to Ethiopia and the western province of Eritrea to the Sudan.

Speaking in defense of the British draft, McNeil stated that the proposals for collective trusteeship introduced by the U.S.S.R. delegation were "attractive" and that, allegedly, he had nothing against the ideas expressed in these proposals. However, he immediately launched into an extremely exaggerated description of the "difficulties" which the implementation of collective trusteeship would supposedly encounter. McNeil asserted that the proposals introduced by him corresponded with the U.N. Charter although even a superficial consideration of these proposals shows that they represent a poorly masked attempt to accomplish the imperialistic division of the Italian colonies.

The U.S. representative, Dulles, asserted that any solution of the question of the Italian colonies must be approved by Britain in order to be "realizable in practice." He stated that the proposal on the Italian colonies introduced by former Secretary of State Byrnes answers the "high aspirations" of U.N. members. However, stated Dulles, this proposal seems "impractical." It is not superfluous that the U.S.S.R. proposals introduced in the Political Committee April 9 by A. A. Gromyko fully coincide with the Byrnes proposals which Dulles now repudiates. Dulles stated that the U.S.A. intends to extend the Marshall Plan to Tripolitania.

The U.S. delegate asserted that the British proposals represent a compromise between colonialism and direct U.N. trusteeship and stated that the U.S.A. delegation will support the British proposal. Dulles also declared that it will be impossible to achieve a solution of the question of the former Italian colonies at the present session.

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At the afternoon meeting May 9 the Political Committee resumed its discussion of the draft resolutions on the former Italian colonies in Africa.

The Ethiopian representative opposed the Australian proposal that decision on this question be postponed until the next session of the General Assembly and insisted on the union of Eritrea with Ethiopia.

A. A. Gromyko observed that the U.S. and Great Britain, guided by their own interests and without consideration for those of the U.N., have adopted an attitude which excludes the possibility of a proper decision on this question. While the proposals of the U.S. and Britain are virtually aimed at parceling out the Italian colonies among some of the great powers, the Soviet proposals proceed from the necessity to decide this question in accordance with the general interests of the U.N. and of the population of these territories.

Gromyko stated that the Soviet Government, after studying the proposals and desires of a number of countries, considered it possible to amend somewhat its original draft to meet the proposals made by a number of states.

In the amended Soviet draft proposals, a five-, not ten-year period of trusteeship for Libya and Eritrea is envisaged. It is proposed to establish a ten-year period of trusteeship for Somaliland. An increase is proposed in the staff of the consultative committees for the trusteeship territories to nine members by bringing one representative each from the local non-European population of these territories and one representative from each country bordering on this territory.

The delegates of the Ukraine and Belorussia supported the proposals and criticized the maneuvers of the Anglo-American bloc. The Ethiopian delegate opposed the proposal that the question be transferred to the next session of the General Assembly.

The British representative, McNeil, was unable to deny the figure cited by the Belorussian delegate for the cost of equipment exported by the British from the former Italian colonies. He only stated that this figure is "unofficial," since it was fixed by the Eritrean Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to criticism of the British Military Government in the former Italian colonies McNeil was forced to admit that this administration was "far from perfect."

Hood, the Australian representative, asserted that the committee could not now make a "responsible decision" and that the period before the next session could be employed by the special commission proposed in the Australian resolution "to establish all the relevant facts."

Seeing that the discussion was obviously not developing in favor of the British proposal, Dulles, the U.S. representative, employed a new maneuver, dragging from the archives of the committee a Uruguayan proposal for formation of a subcommittee to prepare for "an agreed decision." Dulles stated that the subcommittee should find a "common" denominator for the various proposals. Asserting that it was impossible to ensure a final decision of the question at the present session Dulles at the same time stated that it was necessary to make "some" decision. The U.S. representative proposed that 15 members—the Argentine, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Iraq, Mexico, the Union of South Africa, the U.S.S.R., Britain and the U.S.A.—should form the subcommittee.

The representative of the Ukraine, Tarasenko, was doubtful of the expediency of forming this subcommittee, since it would lead to a renewal of the discussion.

The head of the U.S.S.R. delegation stated that the American proposal was made only to complicate the question. If a decision to form such a subcommittee were to be made, he said, the representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia should be included.

In the course of the discussion on the composition of the subcommittee, the Czechoslovak representative proposed to include the Polish representative in the subcommittee instead of the Chilean representative. The Belorussian representative proposed the inclusion of the Czechoslovak and Polish representatives. The Australian delegate proposed that 10 a.m. May 12 be fixed as the deadline for presentation of the report by the subcommittee.

The proposal to include Poland was adopted by 13 votes to 12, with 27 abstentions. The proposal to include Czechoslovakia was rejected, 12 to 8, with 32 abstentions.

The proposal to form a subcommittee as a whole was passed by 33 votes, with 20 abstentions (including the U.S.S.R., the Ukraine, Belorussia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and others).

Franco Spain

3RD SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—In the Political Committee. (Pravda, May 7, p. 4, 1,900 words; Izvestia, 1,600 words; Pravda, May 8, pp. 3-4, 2,225 words; Izvestia, p. 4, 2,500 words; Pravda, May 10, p. 4, 1,600 words; Izvestia, May 12, p. 4, 1,200 words.) (Summary:)

New York (Tass)—At the May 4 afternoon meeting, the Political Committee began to discuss the question of Franco Spain.

In accordance with the proposal made by the Polish delegation, supported by the delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet Ukraine, Soviet Belorussia and others, the question of Franco Spain had been examined at the second part of the first session of the General Assembly in 1946. The session passed a resolution Dec. 12, 1946, condemning the Franco regime. The resolution also recommended

that all U.N. members recall their ambassadors and ministers from Madrid.

Despite this U.N. decision, a number of states encouraged by the policy of the U.S.A., which is making Franco Spain its military-political colony, have broken the General Assembly's resolution.

The American monopolies, in subordinating the Spanish economy to themselves, are supporting the Franco regime. American representatives carry on incessant pilgrimages to Madrid, where secret military-political deals are being concluded. As a result the U.S. is receiving military bases on Spanish territory, at the same time organizing a campaign behind the scenes to end the international isolation of Franco Spain. A group of Latin American countries, with the obvious patronage and encouragement of the U.S.A. launched a campaign on the eve of the third session for the cancellation of the General Assembly's resolution regarding Franco Spain.

Katz-Suchy, the Polish representative, stated that the Franco regime is continuing its persecution of the progressive representatives of the Spanish people. Hundreds of thousands of Spanish Republicans have been thrown into prison, tens of thousands have been subjected to torture and execution. Even the American press has been compelled to admit the existence of religious persecution in Spain where all religions, apart from the Catholic, have been banned.

Katz-Suchy stated that the assembly's decisions concerning the recall of ambassadors from Madrid were violated by Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, Peru, Paraguay and others. In 1947 the Philippines concluded a treaty of friendship with Franco.

However, the main responsibility for the existence of the Franco regime in Spain is borne by the U.S.A., and Britain, in whose policy toward Spain first place is occupied by military and economic considerations.

Franco has given the U.S. the right to use all Spanish airdromes. American political and military representatives pay frequent visits to Spain in order to prepare a military-political alliance with Franco. As Franco's October, 1948, speech in Seville showed, a secret military agreement exists between Franco and the joint group of U.S. chiefs of staff.

At the beginning of the present year, a permanent Spanish military mission led by Gen. de Buruaga, was established in Germany at the headquarters of the American air force in Europe at Wiesbaden.

The Polish representative stated that the U.S. is giving financial support to the Franco regime. The U.S. and the countries economically dependent on it are expanding their trade with Spain.

The reinforcement of Franco Spain and the arming of it recall the policy followed by Britain and France toward Hitlerite Germany between 1935 and 1939, said Katz-Suchy.

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Discussion of Franco Spain continued at the May 6 morning meeting of the Political Committee.

The U.N., Gromyko stated, has taken decisions to implement concrete measures aimed at altering the position in Spain and forming a democratic system, which might permit the Spanish people to take a worthy place among other states at the U.N. How is it to be explained that the U.N. has to return to the subject at every session?

The reason, Gromyko said, lies in failure to carry out the decisions made at the San Francisco Conference, at the Potsdam Conference and at the General Assembly sessions in 1946 and 1947. A position has arisen in which the U.N. condemns the Franco regime verbally but is powerless to effectuate its own decisions.

Such a position is explained by the fact that some states, above all, the U.S.A. and Britain, have done everything possible to prevent implementation of the decisions. The U.S. delegation approved measures directed against the Franco regime only in so far as this was necessary to satisfy American public opinion. Britain and the U.S. are singing the same old song about "non-intervention" and, at the same time, rendering assistance to Franco's fascist regime.

The head of the Soviet delegation further cited numerous facts demonstrating the transformation of Spain into a U.S. and British military colony, and the subordination of the Spanish economy to the interests of the American monopolies. The French Government, which is developing trade with Franco Spain and concluding economic agreements with her, is trying not to lag behind. The governments of the Argentine, Belgium and Holland are moving in the same direction.

The delegation of the U.S.S.R. fully supports the resolution moved by the Polish delegation, considering that passage of this resolution constitutes the minimum the General Assembly must do.

Hofmeister, the Czechoslovak representative, stated that the resolutions of Peru, Bolivia, Brazil and Colombia are aimed at giving assistance to Franco's fascist government.

The U.S. desires Franco to take part in the At-

lantic Pact even if only in the role of a puppet. Secretary of State Acheson has stated that he sees no legal reasons to prevent this.

The Czechoslovak representative stated that his delegation would vote for the Polish resolution.

The representatives of Bolivia and the Argentine defended the draft resolution of Peru, Bolivia, Brazil and Colombia.

The Belgian representative, Rikmans, stated he would vote against the Polish resolution and would abstain during voting on the "draft of the four countries." The same attitude was taken by the representatives of Egypt and Ecuador, who affirmed that condemnation of the Franco regime would constitute "intervention in Spanish internal affairs."

Warning against the danger of making the U.N. a voting machine, the Mexican representative called for adoption of a resolution on the basis of U.N. principles and not influenced by political pressure or bilateral agreements.

K. V. Kiselev, representative of Belorussia said the U.N. must condemn all attempts by the aggressive circles aimed at annulling previous decisions concerning Franco Spain.

U.S. delegate Atherton did not even attempt to reply to the numerous facts which testify to the broad military, political and economic support given by the U.S. to the Franco regime and only declared these facts "inaccurate and distorted," without adducing any proof. He stated that the U.S. delegation opposes the resolution moved by the Polish delegation.

The French representative, Chauvel, asserted that the Polish draft resolution "would not serve practical purposes" and would be "a useless repetition" of the 1946 and 1947 resolutions. He also stated that his delegation "is amazed" by the resolution moved by the four Latin-American countries.

The Cuban representative said it is impossible to brand Franco and at the same time to hold secret talks with him; it is impossible to remain impartial toward the position of the Spanish people.

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At the May 5 meeting the Political Committee continued discussion of Franco Spain. The quadripartite draft from the Latin American delegations proposed to give to members of the U.N. full freedom in their diplomatic relations with Spain without detriment to the Dec. 12, 1946, resolution. It is clear that this proposal actually annuls the previous resolution.

The representative of Poland, Katz-Suchy, noted the unsoundness of the attempts by the Peruvian representative to depict the U.N. examination of the Spanish question as "interference in the internal affairs of Spain." He pointed out that the fascist Spanish press is already anticipating repeal of the U.N. resolution criticizing Franco Spain and that there were three representatives of the Falange in the committee meeting room.

The representative of the Union of South Africa, Low, justifying the advocates of the fascist Franco government, referred to the "racial ties" between Spain and the countries of Latin America. The representative of Poland, Katz-Suchy, pointed out that the remarks of certain delegates on "racial ties" reflect racial practice in their countries.

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The discussion of Franco Spain continued at the morning meeting of the Political Committee May 7.

The resolution of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Peru was first put to the vote.

Twenty-five votes were cast for this resolution, and 16 against (U.S.S.R., the Ukraine, Belorussia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Australia, Guatemala, India, Mexico, Costa Rica, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, Panama and Uruguay).

Not wishing to unmask themselves as accomplices of the fascist Franco regime, the representatives of 16 delegations (the U.S., Britain, France, Canada, Belgium, Holland and others) abstained from voting.

The committee went on to vote clause by clause on 13 paragraphs of the Polish resolution.

The results of the voting showed that the delegations of the U.S., Britain and some other states supported the fascist Franco regime by opposing adoption of a resolution condemning this regime.

Admission of Israel

3RD SESSION OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. —In the Special Political Committee. (Izvestia, May 12, p. 3. 675 words. Summary:)

New York (Tass)—The Special Political Committee May 9 finished its discussion of the admission of Israel.

At the May 6 meeting Eban, the representative of Israel, replied to questions by members of the committee. He assured delegates of the readiness of the Israeli Government to cooperate with the U.N. in implementing the assembly's resolutions on the Palestine question, but he avoided a direct

reply on whether the Israeli Government would implement the recommendations made in these resolutions. In this connection he referred to the alteration in the conditions since these resolutions were adopted and pointed to the necessity for further discussion of the questions touched on in the resolution in the U.N. Conciliation Commission.

The representatives of the Arab countries used Eban's reply as grounds for long speeches in which they attempted to prove that Israel is an unsuitable candidate for admission to the U.N.

The Swedish representative observed that his government is not satisfied with the results of the investigation into the murder of Bernadotte, and the Danish representative stated that the admission of Israel is premature and should at least be postponed until the end of the work of the Conciliation Commission in Lausanne.

The Polish representative supported the admission of Israel to the U.N. He recalled that the Polish Government has always unconditionally supported the idea of formation of a Jewish national state. In contrast, he said, the U.S. Government had arrived at its present position of support for Israel by very tortuous means, in which a substantial influence was exerted by considerations of the last election.

The Australian delegate, on behalf of his delegation and those of the U.S.A., Canada, Uruguay, Guatemala, Haiti and Panama, presented the draft resolution of these countries recommending admission of Israel to the U.N.

The British representative stated that the Israeli attitude does not fully accord with the recommendations of the assembly and that admission of Israel should be postponed until all the questions had been clarified.

In conclusion the Argentine delegate and the representatives of Greece and Saudi Arabia withdrew their proposal to invite representatives of religious organizations to take part in the discussion on "the Holy places" at the committee meeting.

After this the committee turned to voting on the Lebanese resolution and on the "resolution of the seven countries."

The Lebanese resolution, which proposes that discussion of the question be postponed until the fourth session of the assembly, was rejected by 25 to 19, with 12 abstentions.

The committee adopted the "resolution of the seven countries," for which 33 votes were cast (the U.S.S.R., the Ukraine, Belorussia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the U.S.A. and others); 11 delegations voted against and 13 abstained.

The chairman of the committee, Romulo, then proposed to turn to discussion of the Indonesian question and proposed adoption of a resolution moved by the Australian and Indian representatives, which recommends postponing examination of the question until the fourth session of the assembly. He referred to a letter from the Dutch representative at the U.N. to the Chairman of the Security Council received May 7 allegedly permitting hope for a speedy settlement.

It was decided to continue discussion of the Indonesian question at the next meeting.

THE FAR EAST

China

DECLARATION OF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE CHINESE LIBERATION ARMY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 7, p. 4. 700 words. Condensed text:)

Peiping (Tass)—A representative of the High Command of the National Liberation Army, Gen. Li Tao, has made a declaration in connection with the incidents involving the British cruiser "Amethyst:"

"We condemn the delirious declaration of the war provocator Churchill. Churchill demanded April 26 in the House of Commons that the British Government send two aircraft carriers to the Far East for 'military revenge.' Mr. Churchill, why do you wish to avenge yourself on us? The British warship, together with a Kuomintang ship, entered the defense area of the National Liberation Army of China and opened artillery fire on it, as a result of which 252 brave and honorable fighters of the National Liberation Army were killed and wounded. The British were invading Chinese territory and perpetrating colossal criminal acts.

"The National Liberation Army has full ground for demanding from the British Government that it acknowledge its mistake, make apologies and recompense the losses.

"The declaration of Prime Minister Attlee is also incorrect.

"He says Britain has the right to direct a warship into the Chinese river Yangtze.

"The river Yangtze is on territory inside China. What rights have the British to send a warship up it? ...

"Attlee declared the National Liberation Army allegedly 'intended to allow the British cruiser "Amethyst" to go to Nanking but with the proviso that this cruiser give assistance to the National Liberation Army in crossings.' Attlee is not telling the truth....

"The National Liberation Army did not permit the cruiser 'Amethyst' to enter the port of Nanking. The National Liberation Army was not relying on the aid of any armed forces of foreign powers, either in transit across the river Yangtze or in any other circumstances.

"The National Liberation Army demands that Britain, the U.S.A. and France withdraw warships, aircraft, landing units and other armed forces as fast as possible from the Yangtze, from Whangpoo and from all territorial rivers, waters, land and air of China, and give no further aid to the enemy of the Chinese people in the civil war.

"The Military People's Revolutionary Committee of China and the People's Government have not yet established diplomatic relations with any foreign government, but are prepared to protect foreign citizens occupied in useful undertakings in China.

"The People's Military Revolutionary Committee of China and the People's Government desire to discuss the question of establishing diplomatic relations with foreign states. ...

"... If foreign governments desire to discuss the question of establishing diplomatic relations with us then they must break off relations with the remaining forces of the Kuomintang and withdraw their armed forces from China....."

SUCCESSES OF THE CHINESE NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. 225 words. Summary:) Peiping (Tass)—Sinhua's Nanking correspondent reports that the National Liberation Army occupied Hangchow May 3.

MEETING OF SOVIET WRITERS WITH CHINESE CULTURAL WORKERS. (Pravda, May 10, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 175 words.)

DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW OF DELEGATION OF CHINESE DEMOCRATIC WORKERS. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 11, p. 4. 225 words.)

Korea

ANNOUNCEMENT BY CENTRAL INFORMATION BUREAU OF KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC THAT TWO BATTALIONS OF SOUTH KOREAN ARMY HAVE COME OVER TO NORTHERN KOREA. (Pravda, May 7, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 150 words.) MEETING IN PYENGYANG OF SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS WHO CROSSED OVER FROM SOUTHERN TO NORTHERN KOREA. (Pravda, May 10, p. 4, 275 words; Izvestia, 175 words.)

RECEPTION BY CHAIRMAN OF PRESIDIUM OF SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF KOREA. (Pravda, May 9, p. 4. 125 words. The reception was held in honor of Soviet, Chinese and Mongolian delegations to the congress of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With the Soviet Union.)

India

GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA. (Pravda, May 6, p. 3. 50 words. Summary:) Prague (Tass)—According to statistical data for last month, the Indian trade unions embraced 1,200,000 workers, Telepress reports. The number of trade union members has increased by 80,000 over 1948.

DEMONSTRATION FIRED ON IN BOMBAY. (Pravda, May 11, p. 3. 25 words.)

Japan

STRIKE MOVEMENT IN JAPAN. (Pravda, May 8, p. 4. 50 words.)

CONGRESS OF PEACE IN TOKIO. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 10, p. 4. 300 words. Summary:) Tokio (Tass)—A Congress for peace took place in Tokio April 25-26, with 1,300 people taking part.

Viet Nam

MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF VIET NAM REPUBLIC HAS ISSUED AN ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF BAO DAI. (Pravda, May 10, p. 3. 50 words. Summary:) Prague (Tass)—The order has been issued for the arrest of Bao Dai, former emperor of Viet Nam, who has been a French puppet in the government.

THE NEAR EAST

Egypt

CONTINUATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN EGYPT. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 4. 50 words.)

Iran

IN THE IRANIAN MAJLIS. (Pravda, May 7, p. 3; Izvestia, May 7, p. 4. 350 words. Summary:) Teheran (Tass)—Deputy Hairi-Zade, speaking in the Majlis, stated that "plans for introduction of martial law and for squaring accounts with influential figures of the country were developed long ago," and that the action of the Iranian Government "contradicts the Constitution and the declaration on human rights."

EASTERN EUROPE

Poland

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN PEOPLE'S POLAND. (By Ya. Makarenko. Pravda, May 12, p. 4. 900 words. Summary:)

This Spring a small village near Warsaw held a festival celebrating the elimination of illiteracy by a group of its peasants. Although this event would seem insignificant in itself, it reflects a social phenomenon in the life of today's Poland—the education of a new man, an educated and active builder of socialism.

The reactionary leaders of old Poland brought their country to the lowest stage of cultural backwardness so that even now there are 4,000,000 illiterates in Poland. From the very first days of liberation from the Germans the entire strength of the government has been directed toward creating indispensable living conditions for the workers and raising their cultural level. Expenditures for public education have increased greatly: in 1945 the budget of the Ministry of Education was 2,500,000,000 zlotys; this year it is more than 53,000,000,000. In 1939 total expenditures in this field were 462,000,000 zlotys.

Elimination of illiteracy is the Polish Government's most important problem. The six-year plan Poland will enter upon following completion of the three-year plan provides for training 100,000 technicians and 24,000 engineers.

The law passed by the Sejm provides for the elimination of illiteracy within three years. More than 133,000 adults are studying in 8,000 courses in Poland's cities and villages. The government has appointed a body of representatives of public and Party agencies for combatting illiteracy. Plenary meetings have been held by the Workers' Party for developing the campaign against illiteracy in the wojewodztwos [states]. Trade unions and the Union of Polish Youth are also taking active part in the campaign. In cities and villages a campaign is being conducted to establish public libraries, clubs and reading rooms.

STAY IN U.S.S.R. OF POLISH WRITERS' AND JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION. (Izvestia, May 7, p. 4. 275 words.)

POLISH PEOPLE MARK 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF PUSHKIN'S BIRTH. (Pravda, May 11, p. 4. 300 words.)

BOOK FESTIVAL IN WARSAW. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 3. 450 words. Summary:) Warsaw (Tass)—Inhabitants of Warsaw flocked to the city center and the Book Bazaar where a week of education, books and the press was being celebrated. Political literature was in particular demand. Ilya Ehrenbourg was among the authors present.

Finland

ATTEMPTS TO PUSH TANNER TO CHAIRMANSHIP OF ELANTO COOPERATIVE. (Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) Helsinki (Tass)—The attitude of the Social-Democratic press to the recent election of the war criminal Tanner to the board of Elanto, the largest cooperative in the country, shows that the right-wing Social-Democrats have decided to make Tanner head of the board in the near future. The Social-Democratic papers try to make it appear that the election has no political significance.

TYÖKANSAN SANOMAT ON THE POLICY OF THE FAGERHOLM GOVERNMENT. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. 225 words. Summary:) Helsinki (Tass)—Työkansan Sanomat says that the order appointing the hoarder of arms, Maj. Gen. Raappana, as Commander of the Peria-Pohola military district, has again revealed the nature of the provocative intrigues being carried on behind the backs of the Finnish people by government circles to support the military plans of the Western imperialist states.

VAPAA POHOLA ON FOREIGN POLICY OF THE FAGERHOLM GOVERNMENT. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 4. 275 words. Summary:) Helsinki (Tass)—Vapaa Pohola observes that the supporters of an anti-Soviet aggressive policy have begun to come to the forefront. Among them the paper names Minister Aaltonen, Chairman Hakkila of the Social-Democratic Party's group in the Diet, and others.

Rumania

BUCHAREST TODAY. (By N. Vnuk. Izvestia, May 6, p. 3. 1,850 words. Summary:)

Everything seems the same; many institutions and ministries occupy their former buildings; but the people in these institutions are serving a new life.

More and more "state" shops are to be found. Rationing has not yet been entirely abolished, but free state trade without ration cards is daily expanding and the success in fulfillment of the first annual plan and the good harvest prospects promise improvement in the living standard of the working people.

Soviet films and films made in the neighboring democratic countries are shown in most cinemas.

[The article describes several encounters with

a Rumanian Stakhanovite, a woman, happy in her work, her life and her service to the people.]

Bucharest today is far from the old bourgeois Bucharest. Today the Rumanian capital is closely linked with the vital interests of the whole country and particularly the peasantry. It has sent the peasants machinery it never before produced, fertilizers which the peasant always needed, and a stream of goods from nails to shoes. It has sent the countryside its agronomists and doctors, repair brigades for the Machine and Tractor Stations, and, most important, political organizers who help establish peasant labor on new, cooperative foundations.

The city authorities and Ministry of Education have a new care: to satisfy all who wish to study.

Bucharest today stands for care of city, for the countryside, school construction, road building, demolition of hovels and transfer of the workers into houses formerly belonging to the bourgeoisie; study of Russian language by ministers and workers, evenings devoted to Pushkin, state shops and new films.

RESULTS OF FULFILLMENT OF RUMANIAN STATE PLAN FOR 1ST QUARTER OF 1949. (Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 350 words. Summary:)

Bucharest (Tass)—The industry of the Rumanian People's Republic has fulfilled the plan of the first quarter by 107.3%.

Bulgaria

DECISION OF THE BULGARIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. (Pravda, May 9, p. 3. 150 words. Summary:)

Sofia (Tass)—The Bulgarian Council of Ministers has adopted a decision to lower the price of bread and to remove several restrictions on the supply of food products and building materials to the population.

Effective May 9 the price of bread issued on ration cards is reduced from 50 to 20 lev per kilogram. The cost of bread, sold without ration cards, is reduced from 100 to 80 lev per kilogram.

The ration card system is being abolished in supplying eggs to the population. Free sale of other agricultural products purchased by the state outside the collection plan is also being introduced.

DEPARTURE FROM THE SOVIET UNION OF THE BULGARIAN WORKERS' DELEGATION. (Pravda, May 10, p. 4, 50 words; Izvestia, 225 words.)

BEFORE THE ELECTIONS TO THE PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IN BULGARIA. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 3. 550 words. Summary:) Sofia (Tass)—The Bulgarian people are preparing for elections to local agencies of government. Elections to province, town and village council are fixed for May 15.

Greece

BULGARIAN PROTEST AGAINST FRONTIER VIOLATIONS BY GREEK AIRCRAFT. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 25 words.) BULGARIAN APPEAL TO U.N. SECRETARIAT. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) New York (Tass) —The U.N. Secretariat has announced that Trygve Lie has received a message from Bulgarian Foreign Minister Kolarov, stating that the armed forces of the Greek Government violated the Bulgarian state frontier and air seven times April 30 and May 1-2.

MESSAGE TO EVATT FROM THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPRESENTATIVE IN THE U.N. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) New York (Tass)—The U.N. Secretariat has stated that the Czechoslovak representative in the U.N. has sent a letter to the chairman of the third session of the General Assembly, Evatt, requesting that he take the necessary steps in conjunction with the American authorities to grant an entry visa to the U.S. to the representative of Free Greece, Porfirogenis.

BRITISH MILITARY AID TO THE ATHENS GOVERNMENT. (Pravda, May 6, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) London (Tass)—The Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mayhew, has reported the following facts concerning British assistance to the Athens Government: Total exports from the United Kingdon to Greece for the period May, 1947, to February, 1949, amounted to almost £20,000,000. About half of all the exports are for armaments and military supplies sold to the Greek Government, and in addition Britain has given Greece military supplies valued at about £500,000.

A LETTER FROM THE GREEK PROVISIONAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Bucharest (Tass)—Hellas Press reports the Greek Provisional Democratic Government has sent a letter to Dr. Evatt declaring "We are ready to contribute to the cause of ending the war in our country with all our might. We request that we may be informed of the preliminary conditions you find necessary to ensure peace in Greece and also the measures...we could take to assist the implementation of your initiative to the greatest degree. ..."

APPEAL TO EVATT FROM THE 'AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRATIC GREECE.' (Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) New York (Tass)—The council has sent a letter to Evatt insisting that he support the initiative for peace of the Provisional Democratic Government of Free Greece.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN GREECE. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 75 words.)

JUDICIAL TERROR IN GREECE. (Pravda, May 12, p. 3. 25 words. Summary:) Athens (Tass)—Military tribunals pronounced 28 death sentences May 10.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

COMMUNIQUE OF GOVERNMENTS OF THE U.S.S.R., U.S.A., GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON QUESTIONS OF GERMANY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 2. Complete text:)

The governments of the U.S.S.R., France, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. have reached the following *agreements:*

1. All restrictions established March 1, 1948, by the U.S.S.R. on communications, transport and trade between Berlin and the western zones of Germany and between the Eastern zone and the western zones will be removed May 12, 1949.

2. All restrictions established March 1, 1948, by the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the U.S. or by any of them on communications, transport and trade between Berlin and the Eastern zone and between the western zones and the Eastern zone of Germany will also be removed May 12.

3. Eleven days after the removal of the restrictions referred to in Paragraphs One and Two, namely May 23, a session of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs will be convened in Paris to consider questions of Germany and problems arising from the situation in Berlin, including the question of currency in Berlin.

ORDER ISSUED BY GEN. CHUIKOV.—On Lifting Restrictions on Communications, Transport and Trade Between Berlin and the Western Zones and Between the Eastern and Western Zones of Germany. (Pravda, May 10, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. 725 words.) [The text of the order was printed in American papers.]

LIFTING OF RESTRICTIONS INTRODUCED IN GERMANY MAR. 1, 1948, BY THE WESTERN POWERS. (Pravda, May 12, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 275 words.)

HASTY MEASURES TO ESTABLISH A WEST GERMAN CONSTITUTION. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 10, p. 4. 275 words. Summary:) Berlin (Tass)—The main committee of the Parliamentary Council in Bonn approved articles of the Bonn "Constitution" May 5, 1949. The members of the Parliamentary Council were summoned to Bonn May 6 by the President of the council, Adenauer, to take part in the session ratifying the text of the Constitution. Immediately after the beginning of the meeting a proposal was made that a Provisional Committee be formed from members of the council, to operate until the formation of a permanent federal government. Max Reimann, the Communist, protested against this proposal, calling the Provisional Committee a disguised West German Government. Despite his protest the Provisional Committee was formed. This unprecedented haste in the work of the Parliamentary Council is regarded in German democratic circles as the result of direct orders from the occupation authorities.

APPEAL FROM GERMAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL TO THE PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL AND THE BIZONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL. (Pravda, May 10, p. 4, 550 words; Izvestia, May 11, 625 words. Summary:)

Berlin (Tass)—On behalf of the Presidium of the German People's Council the following telegram was sent May 7 to the Parliamentary Council in Bonn and the Bizonal Economic Council in Frankfurt-on-Main:

"... If the four occupation powers have found a road to negotiations, this is an irrefutable argument in favor of the immediate convocation of an all-German conference of representatives of German political federations and organizations. Our own actions alone can ensure the national future of Germany and the future of our children. ...

"... The Presidium of the German People's Council proposes to the Parliamentary and Bizonal Councils that preliminary discussions be held between authorized representatives in order to determine the date, place and agenda of an all-German conference to be held as soon as possible thereafter.

"We propose to discuss the following points:

"1. Measures to effect the unity of Germany in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

"2. The drafting of an all-German memorandum concerning the swift conclusion of the peace treaty and concerning the withdrawal of occupation forces, this memorandum to be presented to the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris.

"The German People's Council declares its readiness to send a delegation to Brunswick or to another place chosen by the West German organization for preliminary discussions on the agenda."

The telegram was signed by Otto Nuschke, Hermann Kastner and Otto Grotewohl.

APPEAL OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL FOR FORMATION OF A NATIONAL FRONT. (Pravda, May 12, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 550 words. Summary:) Berlin (Tass)—A session of the Presidium of the German People's Council was held May 9. On the proposal of Grotewohl the presidium passed a resolution on the necessity of forming a national front for the unity of Germany. In connection with the fact that the proposal of the People's Council for the calling of an all-German conference was rejected by the so-called Parliamentary Council at Bonn and by the Bizonal Economic Council at Frankfurt, the Presidium of the German People's Council decided to make a similar proposal directly to all parties, unions of supporters of peace, Christian unions, youth and women's organizations in Western Germany and the Nauheim circle.

STATEMENT BY CLAY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. 50 words. Summary:) Hamburg (Tass)—The American Military Governor in Germany, Gen. Clay, stated that Germany will be occupied by American troops for another 20 years. The prolonged occupation of Germany by American units is being explained by the need "to assure establishment of a democratic order in the country."

LENIENCE TOWARD HITLERITES IN WESTERN GERMANY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Berlin (Tass)—The Court of Appeals in Darmstadt sentenced Konrad Goebbels, brother of the Hitlerite Minister of Propaganda and former director of a publishing house in Hessen-Nassau, to four and a half years' labor. This sentence has been reduced and many of his possessions returned to him.

ARRIVAL AT LENINGRAD OF DELEGATION FROM GERMAN SOCIETY FOR STUDY OF U.S.S.R. CULTURE. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. 25 words.) STAY IN LENINGRAD OF DELEGATION OF GERMAN SOCIETY FOR STUDY OF U.S.S.R. CULTURE. (Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 25 words.)

NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT ON DISRUPTION OF DECARTELIZATION IN WESTERN GERMANY. (Izvestia, May 7, p. 4. 275 words. Summary:)

New York (Tass)—Raymond, a New York Times correspondent, reports from Frankfurt-on-Main that several unnamed officials in the Decartelization Department of the American Military Government in Germany have accused the leadership of this department of preventing the liquidation of German monopolies, and have criticized Gen. Clay for defending high-placed advisors responsible for the situation.

These officials have stated that not one German monopoly has been dissolved, although this is required by the decartelization law.

LECTURE BY THE WAR CRIMINAL SCHACHT ON 'PROBLEMS OF THE GERMAN ECONOMY.' (Pravda and Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 100 words.)

GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN BIZONIA. (Pravda, May 8, p. 4. 25 words.)

Austria

AT THE LONDON CONFERENCE ON THE AUSTRIAN TREATY. (Izvestia, May 12, p. 4. 150 words. Summary:) London (Tass)—After a second examination of the articles in the Austrian Treaty so far not passed, the Deputy Foreign Ministers discussed the agenda of their future work May 6. The U.S. delegation proposed that the deputies adjourn until June 25 with the British and French delegations supporting this proposal. The Soviet delegation objected and insisted that the deputies re-examine the articles. The other three delegations insisted on adjourning.

WESTERN EUROPE

Italy

BEFORE THE CONGRESS OF THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY. (Pravda, May 11, p. 4. 200 words. Summary:) Rome (Tass)—The 28th Congress of the Italian Socialist Party will take place in Florence May 11-15. According to information received in Rome, 335,000 members of the Socialist Party were represented at the provincial conferences, of which 67 out of 88 have ended; 54% of the votes were given for a left-wing resolution; 35% of the votes were cast for the resolution of the center and 11% of the votes for the right-wing resolution. These figures are evidence of a considerable strengthening in the position of the Left in the Socialist Party.

SPEECH BY DI VITTORIO AT A WORKERS' MEETING IN ROME. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 4. 225 words. Summary:)

Rome (Tass)— The Secretary-General of the General Italian Confederation of Labor (G.I.C.L.), di Vittorio, and the Secretary of the Rome Chamber of Labor, Busci, who have returned from a visit to the U.S.S.R., spoke at a mass meeting in Rome.

Di Vittorio expressed satisfaction at the great successes achieved by the G.I.C.L. in the struggle against the provocative attitude of the employers

and against the maneuvers of the separatists in the trade union movement.

On Themes of Foreign Life: FABLES AND FACTS. (By M. Mikhailov. Izvestia, May 12, p. 4. 600 words. Summary:)

Recently the inhabitants of the Italian town of Mondovi witnessed a masquerade organized by certain highly placed gentlemen in Italy.

A "gold medal for military valor" was handed to the First Alpine Regiment "for heroic actions between Sept. 20 and Jan. 28, 1943, by three battalions of the regiment."

Certain "details" attracted attention. The First Alpine Regiment was destroyed by Soviet troops on the Don in the Autumn and Winter of 1942-1943.

The real story is one of shame and destruction, the direct result of Mussolini's criminal adventure. This was quite clearly understood by the victims of the anti-Soviet adventure of Italian fascism, and, among them, the Alpine sharpshooters. Here are two documents from the Soviet Information Bureau at the time of the war.

The first tells with what feeling Italian soldiers were sent to the Soviet-German front. "A prisoner of war of the First Regiment of the Alpine Division said:

"'When we were told that an order had been received to go to the Soviet-German front, shouts came out from the ranks: 'We have nothing to do with Russia!' 'Let the Germans fight for themselves!'"

From the second document it appears that the Alpine sharpshooters did not suffer gloomy forebodings for nothing. The rear commander of an Italian division said:

"The Italian army corps has suffered a real disaster in Russia... Russian tanks have dispersed and dismembered our units. We forcemarched 18 hours at a time but could not break out of the pincers in which the Red Army held us..."

Who is the author of the fables concerning the "valor" of the Italian troops on the Soviet-German front? None other than Mussolini, who wished to divert the wrath of the Italian people from himself. Why should the present ruling circles of Italy wish to reward the mythical First Alpine Regiment for "valor" while the Italian people considers the anti-Soviet adventure of Italian fascism both criminal and shameful?

The answer is given by the policy which binds Italy to the North Atlantic Pact directed against the Soviet Union.

France

THE YANKS IN PARIS. (By Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, May 11, p. 4. 1,450 words. Condensed text:)

The Paris papers are sprinkled with advertisements such as: "Mr. Brown, American citizen, seeks a furnished apartment for a long period;" ... Another one runs: "Marshall Plan (!) seeks comfortable furnished apartment for a long period." ...

Yes, the Yanks want to set themselves up in Paris in all seriousness and for a long time, "for a long period," as they say in their advertisements. This pleasant city would completely suit them as a center for the American colony in Western Europe. And the American colony in Paris is growing daily.

The largest buildings in the center of Paris are occupied by the offices and apartments of the American "Marshallites." Two powerful control bodies of the so-called Marshall Plan Administration occupy the hotels Wagram and Bedford, as well as a whole series of houses.

These Yanks have a nose for business and it is not without reason that they have left their everyday affairs in Wall Street for the sake of the Marshall Plan. Here in the "offices" of Harriman and the chief of the Special Mission in France, Bruce, plans are being worked out...calculated to enslave Western Europe with American capital.

A recent official bulletin of the American Information Service published a report of Bruce's bureau, stating that it was "conducting negotiations (!) with the appropriate ministries on a wide variety of questions." It is not difficult to guess at the nature of these "negotiations" from the ultimatum-like demands to France the Marshall Plan Administration makes public from time to time. Let us recall simply...the Marshall Plan Administration report on the economic condition of West European countries: "France must (!) strengthen its government and social stability, and lower the percentage of its expenditure on the reconstruction of the country and investments." To these instructions David Bruce recently added yet another: France must "reduce its average level of consumption."

The Yanks in France enjoy...privileges recalling those enjoyed by the French in Indo-China or Madagascar at the time of colonial conquests. ... any American can turn up in France without a French visa as though in Puerto Rico or the like. ...

In Paris itself all doors, even the most secret ones, are open to the Yanks without demur. In March a scandalous exposé, published in Humanité,

provoked the widest response. The paper published a photograph of an official document which permitted the Assistant Air Attache of the American Embassy...to visit the workshops and planning office of nationalized aircraft factories and to see the production of new French jet engines. ...

Frenchmen employed in American institutions are treated as members of a lower race. They are given plainly to understand that they must submit to American and not French laws. Thus, when Bruce's service took over the hotels Wagram and Bedford, the French staff were...made to fill in detailed questionnaires of a police nature. Then the French employees were told to sign a sworn statement that they were not Communists and that they "would not join organizations of such a kind during the period of their service with the Federal (U.S.) Government." ... But this is not all. The French employees have been made to swear that they will not strike during the period of their service. Finally, they have been compelled to take an oath that they will not become members of a trade union which "admits the right to strike against the U.S. Government." In these oaths it was stated that "false testimonies are punishable under American (!) laws." ...

Meeting no opposition from the French authorities, the Yanks are growing more brazen in Paris with every day. ...

For some time the Yanks, who know the ins and outs of currency speculation, have acquired an unusual bent for tourism. As a result of double devaluation, the franc has so depreciated that for a dollar in Paris, turned into francs, it is possible to buy considerably more goods than in New York, and businessmen...can make good use of this. ...

... The fawning French cosmopolitans do absolutely everything so that, heaven forfend, the American gentlemen be not offended. The best hotels are put at the service of people with dollars; the theaters put on the most scabrous repertoire; everywhere in the shop windows are notices "English spoken;" in the paper stands are the latest New York papers and magazines imported for dollars by airplane; on the cinema screens are American "stars." Fifty-five French films, in which 112 French cinema actresses take part, remain in the warehouses and wait in vain until Tarzan, Dorothy Lamour and other Hollywood favorites will make a little room for them and let them onto the screen.

"Mr. Brown, American citizen" is looking for an apartment in Paris with every comfort for a long period. With his unlimited self-confidence he supposes that he will be able to buy up the whole town and the whole country, even as he has bought up a heap of politicians. But there are things in this world which cannot be bought and sold. Such is the confidence and honor of the ordinary man, his national pride, his unshakeable will to fight for freedom. The metal workers of Paris and the fishermen of Brittany, the wine-makers of Burgundy and the dockers of Marseilles did not bow before the German fascists. They will not bow before the Yanks.

On Themes of Foreign Life: 'ROBBER BAND.'
(By M. Mikhailov. Izvestia, May 12, p. 4. 600 words. Summary:)

Strange things are happening in the African desert and in the jungles of Indo-China. Garrisons of the French Foreign Legion are being set up in Morocco and Saigon. This legion of hirelings of the French colonizers long ago received the name of "robber band" since it gathered under its banner every sort of adventurer and criminal. The most respected of its members now are German Nazis, members of the Gestapo and SS. Of 25,000 officers and soldiers, 60% are Hitlerites. The French imperialists see in them trusty troops for their colonial adventures and primarily for a criminal war against the people of Viet Nam.

More evidence has now been obtained on the situation in the French Foreign Legion, this time from the North Atlantic partners of the French ruling circles. The American Saturday Evening Post March 26 published an article, "French Foreign Legion Becomes German," describing how Hitlerites are recruited into the Foreign Legion and how fascist habits are encouraged. The official language of the legion is becoming German and the official anthem the Nazi "Horst Wessel."

The American correspondents quote a typical story of a legionnaire-SS man, a former lieutenant of the Afrika Korps, who was captured by the Americans and sent to the U.S.A. After the war he was returned to the French Occupation Zone, where he was recruited into the Foreign Legion, under a false name, as a Polish worker. The "change of name was necessary in order to give the legion documentary 'proofs' on the basis of which it could deny that it had an individual who might be sought by an outside authority." The French Command is not so friendly toward Frenchmen; it carefully checks through the secret police on any Frenchman who wishes to join the Foreign Legion. This state of affairs has its own logic! Fascist thugs are the ideal mercenary for all kinds of imperialists.

RAID BY FRENCH POLICE ON THE EDITORIAL OFFICES OF THE WEEKLY, FRANCE D'ABORD.
(Pravda, May 6, p. 3. 25 words.)

PERSECUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS IN FRANCE. (Izvestia, May 7, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) Paris (Tass)—The press reports that in accordance with a request from the Minister of National Defense—the Socialist Ramadier—the prosecution of the paper Humanité has been begun by the examining judge, Jardin. The paper is charged with publishing information allegedly "calling for disobedience among the forces and offensive to the land forces and marines."

COMMUNIQUE FROM THE POLITBURO OF THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY. (Pravda, May 8, p. 4. 275 words. Summary:) Paris (Tass)—A communique has been published on the meeting of the Politburo of the French Communist Party May 5. The Politburo calls on all members and all Party organizations to unite Frenchmen and Frenchwomen who are striving to defend peace, without allowing themselves to be distracted by maneuvers begun by the imperialists. The Politburo protests against the repressive measures, of which the leaders of France d'Abord and French Army officers are victims.

Holland

DUTCH WORKERS HONOR MEMORY OF FALLEN SOVIET SOLDIERS. (Pravda, May 6, p. 4. 50 words.)

DUTCH TRADE UNION LEADER ON HIS STAY IN MOSCOW. (Pravda, May 12, p. 4. 175 words.)

Belgium

DEATH OF MAETERLINCK. (Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 10 words.)

RESOLUTION OF BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON IMPENDING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. (Pravda, May 11, p. 4. 125 words.)

Norway

DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW OF NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.S.R., MR. H. K. BERG. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. 50 words.)

NORWEGIAN AUTHORITIES PREVENT PERFORMANCES BY PAUL ROBESON. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) Prague (Tass)—Telepress reports that the owners of the large concert halls in Oslo have refused to grant the halls for performances by the well-known progressive Negro singer, Paul Robeson, declaring a "political boycott" on him. The Social-Democratic Municipal Council has even refused to allow the parks or sports fields to be used.

Denmark

16TH CONGRESS OF DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 7, p. 4, 275 words; Pravda, May 8, p. 4, 125 words; Pravda, May 9, p. 4, 400 words.) END OF 16TH CONGRESS OF THE DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY. (Pravda, May 10, p. 3. 125 words.) (Summary:) Copenhagen (Tass)—The 16th Congress of the Danish Communist Party was held May 5-8. Jensen, vice-president of the Party, condemned the Government's pro-Western policy.

APPEAL FROM 16TH CONGRESS OF THE DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY. (Pravda, May 11, p. 4. 225 words. Summary:) Copenhagen (Tass)—Land og Volk has published an anti-war appeal to the Danish people from the congress of the Danish Communist Party.

Great Britain

International Review: ON RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE OF PRIME MINISTERS OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS. (By V. Mayevsky. Pravda, May 8, p. 4. 750 words. Summary:)

The foreign press continues to pay attention to the conference of Prime Ministers of Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon and the Canadian Foreign Minister, which ended recently in London. The formal purpose of this conference was solution of the question of the future position of India in the British imperial system. In actual fact the work of the conference was far from limited to this "Constitutional" question.

The report of the conference and the declaration adopted by its members were published April 27. The declaration affirms that India, becoming a "sovereign independent republic," will regard the King of England as the "symbol of the free association of the independent countries which are members of the Commonwealth" and on this basis will remain a member of the British Empire.

British imperialism is taking every measure to maintain its domination of colonies. Recently the Attorney-General, Shawcross, stated openly: "We are liquidating the bad features of our old imperialist system and we are doing this in time in order not to allow its complete breakdown."

Fear of the growing national liberation movement in the countries of Asia and the Pacific is guiding to an equal degree both the Indian bourgeois nationalists and the Anglo-American imperialists. With the help of the nationalist elements of the Asiatic countries, the Anglo-American colonizers are dreaming of splitting the national liberation movement and of undermining it from within.

The conference of the Prime Ministers had a direct relation to the plans for organizing the struggle against the masses of Asia and the Pacific countries. For this reason it was surrounded by secrecy and its organizers emphasized that the conference was occupied only by "Constitutional" questions. The British press admits that the conference was primarily concerned with the creation of an aggressive Pacific pact.

India occupies one of the first places in the Anglo-American plans for the formation of a Pacific bloc. However, certain other members of the proposed Pacific pact also pretend to a "special" role. The Australian press emphasizes the importance of Australia. As far as the sea is concerned the "main role" must belong to Australia and New Zealand, which will "provide air and naval forces," says the Australian Sunday Herald.

Australian armchair strategists pretend they are not aware that the American ruling circles have already long ago determined who will play the "main role" in the proposed aggressive bloc in the Pacific. The rearmament of Japan under U.S. control points sufficiently distinctly to this.

TRIBUNE ON LONDON CONFERENCE OF PRIME MINISTERS OF BRITISH EMPIRE COUNTRIES. (Pravda, May 6, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 275 words. Summary:)

Sydney (Tass)—The Tribune says the proposed Pacific pact was discussed at the London conference of Prime Ministers.

"The Australian Government, behind the backs of the people, intends to hand over to the Americans our most important installation of defensive significance—the rocket testing site. ..."

ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC SITUATION. (Pravda, May 12, p. 4. 175 words. Summary:) London (Tass)—The English papers report that owners of various industrial undertakings working for export and also government circles are experiencing anxiety as a result of the statement made by the British Board of Trade May 9 to the effect that exports in April had fallen in comparison with March by £22,500,000.

LANCASHIRE MINERS STRIKE. (Pravda, May 6, p. 4. 75 words.) LANCASHIRE MINERS' STRIKE IS SPREADING. (Pravda, May 10, p. 4. 25 words.)

PROSECUTION OF PARTICIPANTS IN MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 4. 100 words.)

DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.S.R., MR. M. D. PETERSON. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. 50 words.)

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The United States

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAS APPROVED ANTI-WORKER BILL. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. 650 words. Summary:) Washington (Tass)—Despite demands by the entire American labor movement to abolish the Taft-Hartley law and restore the Wagner law, the House of Representatives May 3 passed the Wood bill, which preserves all the fundamental provisions of the Taft-Hartley anti-worker law. The voting in the House of Representatives concluded a discussion in the course of which the Truman administration completely repudiated its election promises to strive for unconditional abolishment of the Taft-Hartley law.

WHAT THE 'OBJECTIVITY' OF THE AMERICAN PRESS AMOUNTS TO.—Letter of Former New York Times Correspondent in Turkey to Editor-in-Chief of that Newspaper. (Pravda, May 7, p. 3. 1,000 words. Summary:)

London (Tass)—A correspondent of The New York Times, Alsan Hunbaradji, who had worked in Turkey since March 15, 1946, recently arrived in London. He submitted for publication in the British press a copy of his letter to the Editor-in-Chief of The New York Times notifying him of his resignation.

Explaining the reasons, Hunbaradji writes: "The conditions which have developed in Turkey since implementation there of the so-called Truman Doctrine have made it impossible for your correspondent to transmit information in accordance with the generally accepted principles of journalism. In attempting to cover the American military aid to Turkey you systematically encounter hostility and discrimination on the part of the ruling circles of my country, on the part of members of the American Embassy in Turkey and especially on the part of the American military mission. ...

"On the other hand I frequently overcame and ignored the obstructions in order to send factually important information which was not even printed in The New York Times but represented only potential evidence against me in the dossier of the intelligence of both governments. As regards the reports which appeared in the paper despite this, they were abbreviated, printed somewhere in the last column and distorted if they did not correspond to the policy of the U.S. State Department. ... Thus, for example, in September, 1948, I reported that Turks cannot use the 'P-47' received under the

American aid program since...'technical defects' appeared, causing accidents in Turkish aviation. However, considering the unfavorable impression such reports could make on the Turkish people, the American representatives who deal with press questions proposed 'forbidding newspapers to report accidents' or 'blaming Communists for everything' and when my report appeared in The New York Times it turned out in the following manner: 'A group of "P-47" planes will not be used in flights.' ...

"In December, 1948, I transmitted a report that Truman's 50th report to Congress on aid to Greece and Turkey was subjected to censorship by the staff of the Military Mission in Ankara before it was transmitted to the Turkish papers. In the Truman report it is repeated that all 'P-47' fighters could not be used in flights. This fact was not published at all. The chief of the American Air Mission in Turkey, Maj. Gen. Hogue, called me a liar in a statement widely published by the Turkish press, and the official Turkish organ Ulus accused me of being a 'Moscow agent.' ...

"In December I sent a cable saying the chief of the American Naval Mission in Turkey, Adm. Settle, had sent a statement to Washington about his resignation in connection with the poor fulfillment of the naval section of military aid to Turkey and that Washington had demanded that Settle retract his resignation statement in view of the unfavorable impression this fact might produce. This report was also not printed in The New York Times.

"Immediately after my report about the first critical statements in the Turkish press concerning European recovery noting that the paper which published this criticism also published the text of the bilateral agreement between Turkey and the U.S.A., which both governments had kept secret,...the American Charge d'Affaires told me I was sending untrue reports and that he would be forced to report me to the State Department. I reported this fact to you in 1948 together with other reports of a similar character. However, not a single one of them was published by you.

"All reports about the tragic social and economic conditions of the life of the Turkish people, conditions beneficial only to Turkish ruling circles, are also liable to prohibition. ... There is no place in its [The Times'] columns for reports about the suppression of civil liberties... At the same time I cannot recall a single anti-Soviet report received from any source in Turkey which was not published in The New York Times...

"I left Turkey in order to tell people that Turkey has no other enemies besides its own rulers, who dreamt throughout the war about a Nazi victory and who now hope to exploit Turkey and the long-suffering Turkish people in a new war. ..."

International Review: RAVINGS OF AN ADVENTURER AND WARMONGER. (By V. Mayevsky. Pravda, May 8, p. 4. 275 words. Summary:)

UP reports that Doolittle, who has attained the rank of Lt. General and is vice-president of Shell Oil, spoke before the alumni association of the Catholic University of Georgetown, U.S.A. [sic].

The general said that, in order to avoid a new war, theoretically it would be a good thing to reform humanity through "spiritual" education. However, Doolittle is not organizing any such difficult scheme.

The general prefers to "maintain peace through military power." In his opinion the U.S.A. should make guided atomic shells "which it would be possible to fire mechanically from bases in the U.S.A. at any target in the world."

The cannibal general did not conceal from his listeners what target he had in mind. Enriching his speech with stale fabrications about the Soviet Union, the adventurer and warmongering Doolittle cried out: "We must be ready physically, mentally and morally to hurl the atom bomb upon Russian industrial centers."

WORSENING OF ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE U.S.A. (Pravda, May 9, p. 3. 450 words. Summary:)

New York (Tass)—According to U.S. officials, the level of industrial production in the U.S.A. fell again in April. Recently the Chairman of the President's Economic Council, Nourse, asserted that according to preliminary figures the index of production in April was 179, as compared with 195 in December.

Available data indicates that the production level in the steel, machine building, oil, textile, footwear and other industries decreased during April. Iron Age states that the total number of orders in the steel industry this year will not permit maintenance of production at its present level during the second half of the year.

PLENARY SESSION OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY. (Trud and Pravda, May 10, p. 3. 800 words.)

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO EXTRADITE AN IMPORTANT WAR CRIMINAL. (Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. 50 words. Summary:) Vienna (Tass)—The Austrian Press Agency reports an official communique to the effect that the American Military Government in Germany has refused to com-

ply with the Austrian Government's request for extradition of Scheel, former Hitlerite Gauleiter and "Reich deputy" in Salzburg.

60,000 STRIKERS AT FORD WORKS IN DETROIT. (Pravda, May 7, p. 3. 175 words.)

WALLACE'S TOUR OF THE U.S.A. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 4. 550 words. Summary:) New York (Tass)—Henry Wallace's speeches are succeeding in spite of the State Department attempts to disrupt his journey by refusing visas to Cotte, Zilliacus, Branting and Lunden, who were to have taken part in it.

Canada

STATEMENT BY CANADIAN MINISTRY OF DEFENSE. (Pravda, May 6, p. 4. 50 words. Summary:) Ottawa (Tass)—The Canadian Defense Ministry has announced that during the Summer of 1949 the strength of the reserve forces carrying out military training at Summer camps will be increased 50% in comparison with 1948.

THREAT OF DROUGHT IN CANADA. (Pravda, May 7, p. 3. 50 words.)

OPENING OF ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS FOR PEACE IN TORONTO. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 150 words.) AT THE ALL-CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS. (Pravda, May 9, p. 4. 175 words. Summary:) Toronto (Tass)—Dr. Endicott, Provisional Chairman of the Canadian Council for Peace, addressed a meeting of 2,000 people at the All-Canadian Peace Congress. END OF THE ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF PEACE. (Pravda, May 10, p. 4. 100 words.)

Venezuela

ARREST OF PARTICIPANTS IN MAY 1 DEMONSTRATION IN VENEZUELA. (Trud, May 6, p. 3. 25 words.)

Ecuador

STATEMENT BY LEADER OF ECUADOR COMMUNIST PARTY. (Trud, May 7, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) New York (Tass)—Noticias de Hoy has printed an interview with one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Ecuador, the deputy Martin, who has arrived from Paris where he attended the World Congress of Peace Supporters. He stated that, despite official denials, both by the U.S. and Ecuador, the U.S. maintains control of military bases in the Galapagos. He charges the Ecuador Government and big landowners with surrendering the national resources for purchase by Standard Oil and Shell Oil.

World Economy

SESSION OF THE U.N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 12, p. 4. 550 words. Summary:)

Geneva (Tass)—The session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe opened in Geneva May 9.

After an introductory speech by Myrdal, the Acting Secretary of the Economic Commission, U.S. representative Harriman made a speech justifying U.S. economic policy. Harriman pointed out the desirability of increasing exports from East Europe to West Europe and asserted that the East European countries are not exporting sufficient goods. He attempted to blame them for the condition of European trade.

A general discussion on the reports of the committees continued May 10.

U.S.S.R. representative Arutyunyan commented on the importance of the resolution adopted in accordance with the proposal of the Polish delegation at the session of the Coal Committee. This resolution set the committee the task of freeing Europe from imports of American coal, which at present considerably increase the deficit in the balance of payments of West European countries. But a resolution was adopted at the session of the committee, through the efforts of the Americans, stressing that the supply of coal to Europe should not be based on Europe's own resources. Accordingly, the mining equipment group, entrusted with assisting the rehabilitation of European coal mining, was dissolved. The Coal Committee is ignoring the basic question of contributing to the rehabilitation and development of the coal mining industry of European countries.

Referring to Harriman's remarks, the Soviet representative cited figures showing that far more goods are exported from Eastern Europe to Western Europe than from West to East. In 1947 the difference was 14%, and in 1948 37%, or $1,275,000,000 compared to $930,000,000. This growth in East European exports is brought about by the discriminatory policy carried out under U.S. pressure against Eastern Europe. As a result of this policy Western European countries are buying more and more goods in Eastern Europe and selling them less and less. Continuation of this discriminatory policy is fraught with very serious consequences for the economy of the Western European countries, Arutyunyan concluded.

NEW STATESMAN AND NATION ON A REVIEW OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC POSITION IN 1948. (Pravda, May 8, p. 4. 175 words. Summary:) London (Tass)—Dwelling upon the conclusions of the economic survey by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, and pointing to the emphasis in it on "a truly unsolved problem" —the deficit in the West European balance of payments, amounting to $5,600,000,000, of which $3,700,000,000 constitutes a dollar deficit—the weekly writes that the other side of the deficit is the surplus in America. America must either import more or export less, or grants loans on really planned principles. The West European states cannot expand their trade because this surplus is of a general nature and U.S. policy prevents the development of trade between Eastern and Western Europe.

Labor

FAILURE OF PLAN OF TRADE UNION SEPARATISTS IN ASIA. (Pravda, May 11, p. 4. 300 words Summary:) Delhi (Tass)—Early in May the Anglo-American trade union separatists planned to hold a session of the so-called Preparatory Committee of the Asiatic Federation of Labor, being formed as a counter to the Asiatic trade unions belonging to W.F.T.U., in Indore (India). This session was to lay the foundation for a semi-governmental trade union organization of the Asiatic countries by merging the government trade unions of these countries in the struggle against progressive trade unions and the national liberation movement. The leaders of the A.F. of L. and the General Council of the British T.U.C. as well as the leaders of the National Congress of Indian Trade Unions play a main part in the preparations. The initiators of the separatist Asiatic Federation of Labor invited representatives from India, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Ceylon, Siam, Burma, the Philippines, Australia and other countries to take part in the work of the Preparatory Committee's session. However, only two representatives from Iran and three from West Pakistan had arrived in Indore by May 6, at which time it was proposed to hold the session. In view of the fact that the overwhelming majority of delegates have not arrived in Indore, the plans of the Anglo-American separatists have completely failed.

REPRESENTATIVES OF W.F.T.U. ARRIVE IN STALINGRAD. (Pravda, May 6, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 200 words.)

DEPARTURE FROM LENINGRAD OF MEMBERS OF FOREIGN TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS [WHICH ATTENDED SOVIET TRADE UNION CONGRESS]. (Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 50 words.) DEPARTURE FROM SOVIET UNION OF MEMBERS OF FOREIGN TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 12, p. 4. 100 words.)

DEPARTURE OF SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION FOR NORWAY. (Pravda, May 10, p. 3. 50 words.)

Women

STATEMENT BY MARIE VAILLANT-COUTURIER IN NEW YORK. (Pravda, May 11, p. 4. 450 words. Summary:)

New York (Tass)—The Secretary-General of the International Federation of Women, Marie Vaillant-Couturier, was to have held an official press conference May 9, in the U.N. Press Department. More than 300 women, representatives of American democratic organizations, including the American section of the I.D.F.W., gathered in the Press Department. However, the head of the department forbade holding the press conference in the department offices.

In an interview subsequently held in a journalists' bar, Vaillant-Couturier stated that she had arrived for the General Assembly Session on instructions from the I.D.F.W. in order to raise before the Commission on Human Rights the question of the violation of women's rights by certain countries in defiance of the U.N. Charter. She mentioned the Argentine, Indonesia, India and other countries persecuting women for participating in the democratic movement and the peace movement. The I.D.F.W. is fighting the Atlantic Pact.

Vaillant-Couturier said that the State Department had forbidden her to speak or to make a tour of the United States. She had to leave the United States as soon as the General Assembly Session ended.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Marxism-Leninism

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF V. I. LENIN'S GENIUS-INSPIRED WORK, 'MATERIALISM AND EMPIRIO-CRITICISM.' (Izvestia, May 12, p. 1. 100 words. Summary:)

This book was first republished in the Soviet period in 1920, in an edition of 30,000. Throughout the years of Soviet power it has been published as a separate book and in the collective works of V. I. Lenin 57 times, in 3,281,700 copies.

Scientific sessions, reports and lectures devoted to the 40th anniversary are being arranged everywhere. The Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge has organized a cycle of lectures on philosophy in Moscow.

LENIN AND PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN PHYSICS. (By Academician S. I. Vavilov. President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Pravda, May 12, p. 2. 2,450 words. Condensed text:)

V. I. Lenin's book, "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," was written in Moscow in 1909. This was in the dark period of reaction following the defeat of the 1905-1907 revolution. During these years the fog of idealism, mysticism and [the cult of] the God-seekers was thicker than at any time in the history of the Russian intelligentsia. The appearance of V. I. Lenin's book, directed against all forms of reaction, was of tremendous importance because it defended the science and philosophy of dialectical materialism from the onslaught of reactionary idealistic philosophy. With the gift of genius Lenin developed the materialist teachings, affirmed the power of human cognition and armed scholars with a new scientific method for the study of nature. ...

Lenin's book had and has especial significance for the natural sciences. ...

V. I. Lenin devoted much attention in his book to questions of physics. The reason lay in the profound connection between the new physics and philosophy, and in the attempts of the bourgeois philosopher-idealists to draw idealistic conclusions from the discoveries of physics and from the new theories created to explain these discoveries.

The fifth chapter of the book, "The Latest Revolution in Natural Science and Philosophical Idealism," is devoted completely to gnosiological problems connected with the new physics. V. I. Lenin points out in this connection the scope of his examination of physics in the book: "It goes without saying that...we hardly have in mind dealing with the special teachings of physics. We are interested exclusively in gnosiological conclusions from certain definite propositions and well-known discoveries. ... ...among physicists there are various trends; definite schools have formed... Therefore, our task shall be limited to showing clearly the essence of the divergence of these trends and their relation to basic trends in philosophy" ("Works" [Russian edition], Vol. XIV, p. 239). ...

In "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" Lenin analyzed the methodological difficulties with which physics was confronted at the beginning of the 20th century in its explanation of newly discovered phenomena. The interpretation of these phenomena in the spirit of idealism led to a crisis in physics. The path Lenin pointed out for overcoming this crisis lay in the mastery of dialectical materialism.

The end of the 19th century chronologically coincided with the most decisive turning point in the whole history of classical physics. The proposition of the unchangeability of a mass in movement was shown to be erroneous. At the same time, quite unexpectedly for the physicists, the postulate of classical physics on the continuity of movement and actions was discovered to be erroneous. The quantum characteristics of phenomena were discovered. An entirely new epoch in physics had begun. ...

Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" was written in the very heat of the struggle in physics, in the first years of the development of the new quantum and relativistic physics. This book was written on the basis of numerous attempts of philosophers and philosophizing physicists to utilize the new facts of physics in order to revive idealism. The soil for this was prepared by the philosophy of physics of Mach and his school. ... Wrote V. I. Lenin: "Upon examination, the basic idea of the school of new physics is the denial of the objective reality given to us in sensation and reflected by our theories, or doubt in the existence of such reality" (p. 290).

This idealism was advantageous to the ruling classes of bourgeois society, while among the scientific intelligentsia many did not know any materialism except vulgar, mechanistic, metaphysical materialism.

V. I. Lenin's book showed the way out of the crisis in which physics found itself. The Leninist devision of philosophical and physical concepts pro-

vided the key for solving the crisis in physics. "...The *only* 'property' of matter with the recognition of which philosophical materialism is connected." he wrote, "is the property of *objective reality*, of existing outside our consciousness" (p. 247). The moving, unchangeable masses of classical physics are not at all the only possible form of matter, and mechanical materialism is not the only form of materialism.

Lenin pointed out that the mistakes of Machism lay in ignoring the difference between metaphysical materialism and dialectical materialism. The recognition of unchangeable elements, "unchangeable essence" of things, etc., is metaphysical, i.e., anti-dialectical materialism. Lenin emphasized: "...Dialectical materialism insists on the approximate, relative nature of any scientific proposition regarding the structure of matter and its properties. It insists on the absence of absolute boundaries in nature, on the transformation of moving matter from one state into another state which, from our point of view, would seem to be irreconcilable with it [the former state], etc." (p. 248).

This most important conclusion of Lenin, a conclusion following from the foundations of the dialectical materialist outlook, has decisive and guiding significance for us, in regard to both the physics of the beginning of our century and the physics of our day. Lenin repeatedly points out in his book that any [concept of] unchangeable substances is only the fruit of ignorance of dialectics, and formulates the known assertion on the inexhaustability of the electron and atom. ...

The discoveries of the new physics at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century were only a preview of what has developed in physics before our eyes.

I do not have the opportunity here, and do not propose to give an account of the remarkable stages in the history of physics in the 20th century. I will limit myself to mentioning some of the fundamental new facts which undoubtedly have a most profound significance of principle... Such a list would dumbfound the 19th century physicist. The facts of the new physics to this very day bewilder every physicist and layman upon first becoming acquainted with them. Does not the unity of corpuscular and wave-like properties of matter seem strange? ... How can light be transformed into substance? Yet these facts do not bewilder the physicist who stands on the ground of dialectical materialism. First of all, this very unexpectedness, the "wonder" of the systems of the world disclosing themselves, is one of the serious arguments in favor of the objectiveness of this world. In idealistic philosophical formulations from Shelling to Eddington it has been supposed that the world can be comprehended by the meditations of the physicist and philosopher, even locked in a dark room. In this idealistic world everything is "previsioned," everything accords with thought, because, the idealists assert, thought itself carries laws into this world. A world with unexpected properties violates such idealist "harmony."

The world of the atom proved essentially different from the usual pattern. It has been necessary for us to change our concepts, to adapt to this world which has opened before us. These concepts, if we apply to them Lenin's comment in "Philosophical Notebooks," "also must be polished, developed, flexible, mobile, relative, interconnected, unified in opposites, so as to embrace the world" (V. I. Lenin. "Philosophical Notebooks," [Russian edition], pp. 121-122).

Have physicists been able to approach just such a new manifestation of the dialectics of nature opening up before them? Physics in the West remains in a state of crisis. Scholars in the West will not be able to pull themselves out of this crisis, since they have been unable, with a few exceptions, to adopt positions of dialectical materialism. Attempts to interpret the data of modern physics in an idealistic way continue in the West.

The methodological difficulties in physics stem from the need to utilize, in the study of the atom world, the whole arsenal of classical physics, i.e., the concept of the part-body, velocity, force, etc.

It is clear, of course, that if a current of light or a current of electrons simultaneously possess properties of a disordered alternation of parts and characteristics of regular waves, then light and electrons in reality cannot be either parts or waves, but must be a kind of dialectical phenomenon, a "unity of opposites." It is only possible to determine this scientifically and precisely from positions of dialectical materialism.

At the same time the modern physicist is obliged to utilize almost the whole arsenal of concepts connected with parts and the wave, and, as a result of the union of experimental facts, willy-nilly comes to the notorious correlation of indeterminates, over which there has been so much wrangling. We are not at all confronted with a philosophical puzzle, but with one of the expressions of the inapplicability of notions of the everyday world to the delicate properties of substance and light.

Does this ineffectiveness of "classical" ideas in the field of atomic phenomena signify a limitation

of our knowledge and a doubt in the possibility of further progress in the cognition of nature? In no way. During the rule of classical physics it was considered axiomatic that the mechanical model of necessity must correspond to any correct physical theory. Can we nevertheless construct physical theories for phenomena of such kind? Undoubtedly. We see examples of this in the theory of relativity and in quantum mechanics. How do they build such theories? By a complex path of combining experimental data, mathematical hypotheses, extrapolation and careful qualitative application of classical ideas and models. This is the way the new physics has been built rapidly over half a century, constantly developing, becoming more complex, perfecting itself. And there are no visible limits, nor can there be limits to its development.

The development of physics confirms the deep truth of the proposition stated by Comrade Stalin in "On Dialectical and Historical Materialism." "Marxist philosophical materialism," writes Comrade Stalin, "starts with the proposition that the world and its laws are completely knowable, that our knowledge of the laws of nature, tested by experience, by practice, is authentic knowledge, with the significance of objective truth; that there are no unknowable things in the world, but only things not yet known, which will be disclosed and comprehended by the forces of science and practice" ("Problems of Leninism" [Russian edition], p. 543).

A decisive struggle is going on in our epoch between progressive democracy and imperialist reaction. In this struggle the bourgeoisie and its ideologists are utilizing all forms of idealism, mysticism, etc.

The literature of capitalist countries in the past decade provides innumerable examples of intentional utilization of the facts and theories of the new physics, chemistry, astronomy and other sciences to bring to life many-formed modifications of idealism and even frank mysticism.

Soviet physics, as well as all Soviet science, long ago entered the life of the state, having directed all its forces, in the service of our native land, toward satisfying the requirements of the great work of building communist society.

Soviet physicists base their work on the world outlook of dialectical materialism, raised to a higher level by the genius-inspired works of Lenin and Stalin. But we cannot ignore the fact that some of our physicists still preserve idealistic survivals, supported chiefly by an uncritical reception of the literature of capitalist countries.

It is our urgent task to fight these survivals by merciless criticism and self-criticism. Their harmful influence is great. Physicists must become more active in fighting them. ...

THE CLASSICAL PATTERN OF PARTY ADHERENCE IN PHILOSOPHY. (By D. Chesnokov. Pravda, May 12, p. 2. 2,300 words. Condensed text:)

Forty years have passed since the appearance of V. I. Lenin's immortal "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism." This book was written during the years of the Stolypin reaction, when defeat of the 1905-1907 revolution brought decadence among the adherents of the revolution. Some of them went over to the camp of the revolution's frank enemies, while others, working in legal working class organizations, which had survived, tried to adapt themselves to the reaction, condemned the revolution and slandered the revolutionary party of the proletariat.

In philosophy, literature and art the onslaught of counter-revolution was reflected in the propaganda of clericalism, mysticism and pornography. A veritable crusade developed against Marxism and its philosophical principles. Together with the ideologists of the liberal bourgeoisie (Struve, Gershenzon, etc.) and the Mensheviks (Valentinov, Yushkevich), several Party intellectuals (Bogdanov, Bazarov, etc.) took part in this crusade. They regarded themselves as Marxists, but never strongly defended the Marxist position, while during the years of the Stolypin reaction they came out with a broad "criticism" of Marxism. These revisionists who rallied against the philosophical-theoretical and scientific-historical tenets of Marxism were especially dangerous because they came out covertly, hypocritically, under the banner of "protecting" Marxism. ...

V. I. Lenin's remarkable work "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" was aimed at the backsliders in the realm of Marxist theory who strove to undermine the theoretical tenets of Marxism, at the same time continuing to call themselves Marxists. ...

The universal-historical significance of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" rests on the fact that Marxist philosophical materialism was raised to a new, high level on the basis of the latest achievements in the field of natural science and the class struggle experience in the epoch of imperialism. Basic questions on the dialectical materialism theory of knowledge are masterfully worked out in this book. Lenin's book provided theoretical preparation to the Bolshevist party as a party of a new type. ...

The works of Lenin and Stalin form a pattern for

developing the principle of party adherence in philosophy. Marxism-Leninism proceeds from the fact that the struggle between hostile classes inevitably becomes a political struggle and that the most complete and systematic expression of the political struggle is the struggle of parties. ... Lenin taught us to disclose the class, party nature of any ideology, to explain and define its class roots, its ideological sources and its party-class significance. Lenin ripped the mask from bourgeois ideologists who posed as representatives of supra-class "objective" science. "To expect unprejudiced science in a wage-slave society," wrote Lenin, "is as ridiculously naive as to expect lack of prejudice on the part of a manufacturer in considering whether he should increase wages at the expense of profits." ("Works" [Russian edition], Vol. I, p. 3). Lenin taught that the pretenses of bourgeois scientists and theoreticians to "objectivity" and "non-prejudice" are a means of deceiving the workers, dulling class consciousness and concealing the reactionary, bourgeois-party nature of their theory.

Lenin and Stalin give especial attention to the necessity of distinguishing the phraseology of ideological-political tendencies from their real essence. Comrade Stalin has often pointed out that we must evaluate and criticize the policy and ideology of forces hostile to us and compare words and declarations with deeds.

Marxism-Leninism contrasts the open declaration of party adherence as the fundamental principle of the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint with the false fables of "objectivity" and "non-partyism" of bourgeois theory. ... Only from the position of the most progressive class, the working class, only in identifying scientific-theoretical activity with the struggle for its interests...are correct understanding of actuality and the development of scientific knowledge possible. ...

* * *

In his masterful work "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" Lenin has demonstrated the party adherence of every philosophy with exceptional profundity and clarity. He has disclosed the nature of the struggle of the basic tendencies in philosophy—materialism and idealism. ... Lenin stamped the "party of the philosophical center" with scorn for verbally reconciling idealism with materialism but in fact defending clericalism. ...

In deeply analyzing the nature and social roots of the crisis in bourgeois natural science, Lenin showed how, under the influence of the crisis in the new physics, some physicists who were ignorant of dialectics went over to the camp of idealism. ...

Even now, the struggle for Marxist philosophical materialism is the most real problem of Soviet philosophers. Decaying capitalism gives birth to more and more idealist schools, factions, tendencies and trends. Reactionary, bourgeois philosophy appears in the most varied forms, from scholastic systems on the idealist theory of knowledge to open clericalism and mysticism. The goal of the most recent idealist philosophy is to further world domination by American imperialism. The U.S.A. has become the center of the most reactionary idealist tendencies. Here the henchmen of shattered German fascism, ideologists of the man-hating race theory, geopolitics, etc., have found asylum. In the U.S.A. the most varied forms of idealism are being spread. They have one general goal: to undermine the will of the workers in the struggle for freedom from exploitation, to "prop up" the shaky structure of the bourgeois state, to establish the necessity of world domination by American monopolists.

Idealism is enforced in natural science abroad by scientific-like pronouncements of English and American physicists: Eddington...Dirac and Compton...Milne...Jeans...etc., etc.

Bourgeois philosophers have also made wide use of reactionary idealist biology which provides them with supplementary "arguments" in favor of fideism, i.e., the reactionary theory which gives preference to faith over science. Weismannist-Morganists in the U.S.A. are especially persistent in this matter. Their reactionary theories are being popularized at present in the bourgeois press and serve as the basis both for idealism and the most revolting race theories.

The struggle against philosophic idealism in the international arena, against its influence on individual Soviet scientists, is an indispensable condition for further development of materialist philosophy and all progressive science. ...

The Lenin-Stalin principle of Bolshevist party adherence is particularly important in today's conditions. It serves as a means of exposing present-day bourgeois ideologists who attempt to follow the old course of deceiving the masses by pronouncements on "supra-class," "apolitical" and "universal" science. The Right socialists, the vilest servants of the bourgeois, who have sold out the interests of the working class and the national interests of their countries to American imperialism, cry especially falsely and loudly that they represent a "third" force, supposedly opposed not only to communism but to imperialist reaction

as well. Actually, it is precisely they who pave the way for unbridled imperialist reaction. ...

* * *

V. I. Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" provides the Soviet intelligentsia with a mighty weapon in the struggle against every manifestation of bourgeois ideology.

As the 1947 philosophical discussion has shown, insufficient explanation of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism has led some workers on the philosophical front to an objectivist position.

Objectivism is the direct road to slavery to the bourgeois viewpoint and, consequently, the direct road to cosmopolitanism. ...

Bolshevist party adherence presupposes consistent defense and propaganda of Marxist-Leninist ideas, authoritative explanation of the correctness of Bolshevist and Soviet policy, and insistent struggle for its realization. ...

THE CLASSICAL PATTERN OF BOLSHEVIST PARTYISM IN PHILOSOPHY. (By V. Molodtsov. Izvestia, May 12, p. 2. 2,250 words.) [Izvestia's 40th anniversary review of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" follows the same lines as Pravda's, above.]

(Editorial)—THE GREAT TRANSFORMING POWER OF THE IDEAS OF LENINISM. (Pravda, May 12, p. 1. 990 words. Summary:)

Ours is the century of the brilliant triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas. The great transforming role of these ideas has graphically confirmed the historic truth of Marx, "The philosophers have only *interpreted* the world in different ways; the task now is to *change* it."

Relying on Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet Union has been transformed from a backward agrarian country into a powerful industrial and collective farm power in an incredibly short period.

The nation-wide character of socialist competition is one of the brilliant illustrations of the tremendous organizational significance of these advanced ideas.

Throughout the world the forces of democracy and socialism are growing stronger. This is a new expression of the triumph of Leninist-Stalinist ideas. It is with a feeling of deep patriotic pride that we, the Soviet people, witness the world triumph of Leninist ideas whose homeland is our country.

PUBLICATION OF 5TH VOLUME OF 'WORKS OF J V. STALIN' IN THE GEORGIAN LANGUAGE. (Pravda, May 6, p. 1. 25 words.)

PUBLICATION OF 4TH VOLUME OF 'WORKS OF V. I. LENIN' IN THE GEORGIAN LANGUAGE. (Pravda, May 10, p. 1. 25 words; Izvestia, May 11.)

PUBLICATION OF 7TH VOLUME OF 'WORKS OF V. I. LENIN' IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE. (Izvestia, May 6, p. 1. 50 words.)

PUBLICATION OF V. I. LENIN'S 'MATERIALISM AND EMPIRIO-CRITICISM' IN THE AZERBAIDZHAN LANGUAGE. (Pravda, May 12, p. 1. 25 words.)

Communist Party of The Soviet Union

POLITICAL WORK IN THE MINES. (By I. Nedaivodov, Manager of a Sector of the Voroshilovgrad Province Committee of the Ukraine Communist Party. Pravda, May 12, p. 3. 1,000 words. Summary:)

The locker-room is the center of mass political work in many mines. Here, before work, the miners listen to talks and learn about results of work in previous shifts. Frequently this is done hurriedly and neither the discussion nor reports are distinguished for high quality. Party workers know this; they say that in the mine the workers are too far apart to get them together.

The Party organization of the Annenskaya mine, Bryansk Coal Trust, solved this problem. Almost three-quarters of the Communists work underground in the mine. This strengthens Party groups and improves individual work with the miners. The Party organization becomes more aware of the miners' needs and responds more rapidly to their valuable initiative.

In the Party organization's work above ground, agitators are attached to each dormitory; with a group of miners active in cultural work, they conduct political and cultural-educational work. There are newspapers and libraries in well-equipped Red corners at the dormitories.

Everyone with a good education is drawn into some educational work. The agitators' group embraces 56 Communists, Young Communists and active non-Party workers. Seminars with the agitators are conducted twice a month.

There is a lecture hall set up by the Party organization; 126 lectures and reports on production were delivered this year. The Party organization tries to arouse a love for technology among workers, and mastery of the newest machines arriving in the Donets basin. This is important, since complex mechanization of the mine must be completed this year.

Party Life: THE PARTY COMMITTEE AND THE PROPAGANDISTS. (By I. Gordenko, Assistant Secretary, Electrostal Works Party Committee. Pravda, May 6, p. 2. 1,200 words. Summary:) Moscow Province—Successful Party education is largely due to the propagandists' work in political schools and study circles. Although individual propagandists may transfer or leave for a time, the Party Committee has formed a reserve group of propagandists capable of taking over at a moment's notice. Because the Party Committee recognizes the importance of continued study, it conducts regular check-ups on the political schools and circles, giving advice on teaching methods and subject matter.

EXHIBITION DEVOTED TO A. A. ZHDANOV. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 1. 150 words. Summary:) Petrozavodsk—An exhibition devoted to the life and work of A. A. Zhdanov has opened in the Petrozavodsk Historical Museum of Regional Studies.

AN OUTSTANDING LEADER OF THE BOLSHEVIST PARTY AND THE SOVIET STATE.—On the Fourth Anniversary of the Death of A. S. Shcherbakov. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 10, p. 2. 1,000 words.) [The article outlines the career of A. S. Shcherbakov, emphasizing that he combined outstanding organizing ability with talent as a propagandist of Leninist-Stalinist ideas.]

Trade Unions

In The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions: ON CONDUCTING WORKERS' AND EMPLOYEES' TRADE UNION *AKTIV* MEETINGS ON THE RESULTS OF THE 10TH CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS. (Pravda, May 8, p. 2. 50 words. Summary:) The Central Council of Trade Unions has required trade union central committees and councils to hold meetings in enterprises during May and June in order to acquaint the workers with the results of the Tenth Congress of Trade Unions.

(Editorial)—THE FIGHTING PROGRAM OF ACTION OF THE SOVIET TRADE UNIONS. (Pravda, May 11, p. 1. 1,100 words. Summary:) Trade Unions in the U.S.S.R. are a school of administration, of economic organization and of communism. The Soviet Union has made great strides in post-war reconstruction, but the Soviet people do not rest on their laurels, and ahead lies the great goal of building a communist society. In striving toward this goal the Soviet trade unions, operating under the leadership of the Bolshevist party, have a vast field for activity.

Industry

LETTER FROM THE URALS—No. 2:* THE FIRES OF TAGIL. (By Yevgeny Kriger. Izvestia, April 30, p. 2. 2,000 words. Summary:)

Nizhny Tagil—At one end of Nizhny Tagil is an iron foundry more than 200 years old, while at the other is the Novo-Tagil Works, child of the five-year plans, akin to the plants at Magnitogorsk and Stalinsk. One of the blast furnace operators at the Novo-Tagil Works is 23-year-old Valery Kryuchkov, born in Nizhny Tagil and graduate of the metallurgical technical school. Though still young, this Party candidate and participant in the 11th Congress of the Young Communist League is responsible for the management of a powerful blast furnace.

Valery comes to work half an hour before his shift begins so he can study conditions on the previous shift and thus plan the work of his shift. In its competitions with operators in Chelyabinsk, Valery's shift has set itself the goal of a coefficient of .88.

Valery is in constant motion, taking in many instrument readings at a glance. He teaches the entire brigade to do this, and is a severe master. A furnace brigade must work together like an orchestra, for in case of shortcomings on the part of any member it may be necessary to release all the carefully built-up pressure of the furnace in order to prevent a molten flood. However, Valery Kryuchkov has so well managed the rhythmical work of his brigade that this possibility seems remote. For the first two weeks of April the Novo-Tagil blast furnace operators maintained their .88 coefficient, a coefficient once considered impossible of achievement.

LETTER FROM THE URALS—No. 3: A SOVIET DESIGNER. (By Yevgeny Kriger. Izvestia, May 6, p. 2. 1,750 words. Summary:)

Sverdlovsk—Boris Ivanovich Satovsky, chief of one of the design offices of the Urals Machine Works and Stalin Prize winner, recently received a letter from a machinist-excavator at an open-cut mine. The machinist submitted sketches for a five-cubic-meter excavator, saying he had been thinking about such a "big dipper" for some time and was ready to work on it. Two years ago the Urals Works produced a new type three-cubic-meter excavator lighter than similar American machines—the Bucyrus and Marion—and said to be more reliable. However, even when this machine

* See Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 16, p. 63, for Letter from the Urals—No. 1.

was being mass-produced, its designers had larger machines in mind. They had designed the three-cubic-meter machine so that a change-over could be made to the larger machine without slowing down belt-line production.

This is only one example of the creative work of the Urals Works designers. Recently a group of engineers from the factory, headed by designers Ye. Bogdanov and L. Mashevsky, were awarded the Stalin Prize for developing a new type of iron and steel crane. The factory also designs and produces cranes for loading Marten ovens, cranes for stripping molds from ingots, oil-drill mountings, etc. A map showing about 100 places where machines designed at the plant since the war are working hangs in the office of Chief Designer and Stalin laureate A. B. Vernik. The factory's design division has 11 design offices for various types of heavy machine construction, and about 500 design specialists.

At night or on holidays, after office hours, one can see the designers in the offices or in the shops where they watch their new designs being brought to life. It would be hard to find a lock that could keep a man from his work when inspiration strikes. The designers do not work from professional pride alone. The Party inspires them to creative efforts.

Urals Works designers dream of having their own experimental shop for testing their designs on the spot. Their proposal has been upheld by Comrade Chumichev, director of the factory, though as yet this worthwhile dream has not been made a reality.

Once a week meetings are held for rationalization suggestions by the workers. On such an occasion, designer Satovsky, remembering he had been a machinist once, made a point of traveling to visit Peter Bykov, the machinist who had written to him with his proposal for a "big dipper."

SOCIALIST COMPETITION

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1ST COMMUNIST SUBBOTNIK.* (By N. Loginov. Pravda, May 10, p. 2. 2,000 words. Summary:)

Thirty years ago 205 Communists and sympathetic workers and employees of the Moscow-Kazan Railroad gathered after work for the first Communist subbotnik (volunteer work on days-off). They worked without pay until almost midnight. During that time they repaired four engines and 16 railroad cars and loaded 9,300 poods of freight. That first subbotnik was the people's response to an appeal from the Central Committee of the Communist Party at a time when the country was in mortal danger.

From that spark grew a flame: volunteer work on days off became widespread throughout the country. The same spirit of selfless devotion in labor is exhibited in socialist competition for fulfilling the five-year plans ahead of schedule. The Stakhanovite movement appeared in 1935 as a more advanced type of socialist competition. During the war the spirit of socialist competition received new impetus, and today it is a vital component in realization of the great plans for reconstruction and industrial development, conservation and forestation, growth of animal husbandry, etc. As Lenin pointed out, "communism begins with self-sacrificing work..."

(Editorial)—CREATIVE LABOR OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE. (Izvestia, May 10, p. 1. 1,000 words. Summary:) The working enthusiasm of the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party has been the creative force which enabled our country to change from backwardness to the front ranks, from an agrarian to an industrial land looking forward to a bright communist future. The most recent instance of the spirit of the Soviet people in their efforts to fulfill the five-year plans ahead of schedule is overfulfillment of the state loan subscription; socialist competition presents innumerable daily instances of self-sacrificing efforts for the common good.

HOUSING—BELT-LINE METHOD

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION—BELT-LINE METHOD. (By A. Sivakov and N. Materenko. Izvestia, May 11, p. 2. 1,100 words. Summary:)

Novoye Zaporozhye—Housing construction is proceeding rapidly on the left bank of the Dnieper. Methods have been perfected by the Zaporozhye Construction Trust whereby masons, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, etc., stagger their work so that an entire brigade works continuously at a single job, such as foundation laying, on several houses at once. Brick, concrete, asphalt plants and other subsidiaries of the Zaporozhye Construction Trust deliver pre-fabricated balconies, stairs, architectural details, heating equipment, etc.

The advantages of belt-line production are obvious. During the eight months that houses have been so constructed at Zaporozhye, the number of working days required to build a two-story house with 300 square meters living space has been reduced from 100 to 42. Visitors from many cities have come to study these methods in order to apply them elsewhere.

But fast construction means good construction.

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* See The Progressive Movement of Soviet Society Toward Communism, p. 30.

It is incomprehensible why the City Council permits occupancy of houses before sidewalks have been laid, street lights installed and outside trimmings finished.

INDUSTRY—MISCELLANY

ALL-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE OF PERSONNEL OF LUMBER INDUSTRY COOPERATIVES. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 2. 175 words. Summary:) An all-Russian conference of personnel of lumber industry cooperatives opened May 10 in Moscow with a report on progress and plans for 1949. Furniture production has increased notably during the past two and a half years, but output of boxes, crates, barrels, harness shafts, wheels, wood-pulp chemical products, etc., lags. The 1949 plan envisions an increase to almost double present output of principal products.

REPUBLIC CONFERENCE OF PERSONNEL OF THE LOCAL FUEL INDUSTRY. (Izvestia, May 12, p. 1. 225 words. Summary:) A conference of management personnel of the local fuel industry in the Russian Republic opened in Moscow May 11. V. P. Belyayev, Minister of the Russian Republic Local Fuel Industry, cited three major tasks at present: to fulfill the annual plan ahead of schedule; to increase the profitability of enterprises and to deliver fuel to the cities of the Russian Republic in time for next Winter. The speaker criticized the work of individual fuel administrations, enterprises and lumber camps.

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, May 10, p. 1, 1,275 words)—from personnel of the Chief Administration of Eastern Mine Construction Projects, report accomplishments in the coal regions of the Urals, Bashkiria, Kazakhstan and Siberia, and making pledges for 1949.

PLEDGES BY FISHERMEN OF TWO BASINS. (Pravda, May 11, p. 1. 100 words. Summary:) Astrakhan—Astrakhan fishermen have challenged fishermen of the Crimea to competitions and have resolved to fulfill their annual fishing plans ahead of schedule.

DRILLING EXPERT FATKULIEV'S RECORD. (Pravda, May 8, p. 1. 175 words. Summary:) Baku—Drilling expert Fatkuliev's brigade has just set a new record for oil well drilling, having bored to a depth of 1,290 meters in eight days.

Letter to the Editor: NEW CATALOGUES FOR FACTORY EQUIPMENT NEEDED. (By A. Tarasov, Equipment Engineer, Auto Parts and Tools Works. Izvestia, May 6, p. 3. 225 words. Summary:) Vladimir—Most catalogues now available list imported equipment and are out of date. Wholesale price-lists issued last year by the ministries are incomplete and poorly arranged. They are not illustrated and do not contain all relevant technical and economic data. Catalogues should be issued by the Institute of Technical Information of the Supreme Soviet, rather than by the various ministries. They should be divided into sections —metal-cutting, wood-working, etc.—and made available as soon as possible.

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda, May 10, p. 1; Izvestia, pp. 1-2; 1,000 words)—from personnel of river transport of eastern districts of the U.S.S.R., reporting that freight handled in 1948 totalled 21.3% more than in 1947 and that the 1940 ton-kilometer rate for freight had been exceeded. During 1949, the workers pledge to carry 247,000 tons of freight above plan, increase turnover in working capital by 5% above plan, improve technical efficiency, increase the amount of freight towed and speed up freight turnover.

Agriculture

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

SESSION OF THE LENIN ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES. (Pravda, May 6, p. 3, 900 words; Izvestia, 175 words; Pravda, May 7, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 1, 275 words; Izvestia, May 8, p. 1, 225 words; Pravda and Izvestia, May 10, p. 3. 250 words. Summaries:)

The session, attended by about 1,000 people, dealt with implementation of the decree on the three-year plan for development of collective and state farm animal husbandry.*

Academician T. D. Lysenko, President of the Academy, reported on tasks of the agricultural research institutions in connection with the decree. The Party and government, he said, have noted that research lags behind the practical requirements of animal husbandry and is conducted in many cases on a low theoretical level.

This is the result, Lysenko said, of an erroneous metaphysical understanding of the nature of animal organisms and their species by some scientific workers. The basic fallacy of Weismannist "biology" is its concept of the nature and heredity of plant and animal organisms as something separate and qualitatively independent of the body of the organism and the conditions of its life.

Michurin teaching has proven that heredity is not "something unfathomable and separate from the living body, but a quality, a property, a specific feature of the living body." In the scientific concept of living

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 16, pp. 22-34.

bodies Michurin biology includes the conditions of their life as an essential element. In changing the conditions of animal life, improving feeding and employing appropriate exercises, the metabolism of this or that part of the body is altered. The structure of the body itself, the heredity, the nature of this or that part of the body are altered. The fodder base, Lysenko said, is the basis for the development of communal animal husbandry.

Chief tasks are to work out measures for rapid increase in the herds, to raise productivity, to perfect breeds and create new highly productive breeds. Research workers, zootechnicians and veterinarians must work out and introduce preventive measures in the struggle with animal diseases.

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Lysenko's report was discussed May 5 and 6. F. N. Golubnichy, Assistant Minister of U.S.S.R. Agriculture, reported that there are more than 100 animal husbandry research institutions, emb -ing more than 4,000 scientific workers. S. M. Budyenny, Marshal of the Soviet Union, spoke of Soviet achievements in horse-breeding.

Academician V. M. Yudin, Prof. I. T. Kuznetsov and others gave chief attention in their reports to questions of strengthening the feed base as the basis for increasing head of cattle and raising productivity.

F. M. Martyanov, Assistant Minister of U.S.S.R. State Farms, Prof. A. I. Nikolayev and a number of others criticized Weismannists still entrenched here and there in research and experimental institutions.

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Discussion of Lysenko's report continued May 7. A. V. Krylov, Stalin Prize winner, spoke of production of grasses and ensilage crops. P. P. Lobanov, Assistant Minister of U.S.S.R. Agriculture, declared that by May 5 collective farms had sown over 5,000,000 more hectares of Spring crops than last year.

* * *

The session of the Academy concluded May 9. Lysenko discussed new methods of work in animal husbandry based on Soviet agrobiological science. The session adopted a resolution outlining concrete tasks of science in fulfilling the decree of the Party and government.

PREPARATION OF CADRES OF LIVESTOCK RAISERS. (Izvestia, May 12, p. 1. 250 words. Summary:) The Collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education has adopted a resolution on the participation of agricultural, zootechnical, veterinarian schools and technicums, as well as research institutions and experimental farms, in the fulfillment of the decree on the three-year plan for development of communal animal husbandry. Short courses will be given at all agricultural institutes to improve the knowledge of zootechnicians and veterinarians. A special discipline—on mechanization in animal husbandry—will be introduced in all institutes and faculties dealing with agricultural mechanization. A course on designing and production of machines for animal husbandry will be introduced in institutes for agricultural machine construction.

FORESTATION

SPRING PLAN OF FOREST PLANTINGS FULFILLED. (Pravda, May 7, p. 1. 100 words. Summary:) The Ministry of Forest Economy announces 103% fulfillment of the sowing and forest planting plan in steppe and forest-steppe districts of the European part of the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine Ministry of Forest Economy has fulfilled the Spring plan by 125.6%. The plan has been fulfilled in Stavropol Territory by 264%, Voronezh Province, by 112%, Grozny Province by 296%, Rostov Province by 173%, Krasnodar Territory by 114%, etc. [See p. 14].

THE SUCCESSFUL COURSE OF SPRING FOREST PLANTINGS. (Pravda, May 8, p. 1. Complete text:)

According to information on May 1, protective forest plantings were made on an area of 208,700 hectares in steppe and forest-steppe districts of the European part of the U.S.S.R. The state plan for Spring forest planting work was fulfilled 110.8%. In the South of the country the assignment for Spring forest plantings in the steppe was overfulfilled by more than 100%.

Protective forest belts in the central black soil belt were successfully carried out. The collective farms of Voronezh, Kursk, Orel and Tambov provinces completed the plan in excess of the assignment by the beginning of May. Collective farms of Krasnodar Territory, Stalingrad Province fulfilled assignments by more than three and a half times, collective farms of Rostov Province by three times, and collective farms of Stavropol Territory by almost ten times.

This Spring collective farms have already set up erosion control forest plantings on an area of 71,600 hectares—135.3% of the plan. Plantings are continuing in the trans-Volga.

The assignments of state farms have been over-

fulfilled. They have set up erosion control belts on a total area of 7,700 hectares.

The collective and state farms have overfulfilled the annual plan for laying of tree nurseries. Collective farms of Rostov Province and Krasnodar Territory have overfulfilled the state assignment by five to six times. [See page 14.]

EXEMPLARY CARE FOR FOREST PLANTINGS. (By Ye. Chekmenev, Head of the Chief Administration of Erosion Control Forestation under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. Izvestia, May 12, p. 3. 1,800 words. Summary:)

By May 5, 1949, the state plan for forest plantings by state and collective farms had been fulfilled 116.3%, while plans for erosion control forest plantings on collective farms had been fulfilled 146% and on state farms 150.3%. Many provinces and territories have achieved results in excess of these figures.

The main problem now facing collective and state farm foresters is that of caring for the plantings. The first two to three years after planting are vital as the plantings are liable to destruction by weeds during that time. Particular care is necessary during the first year. All during the Spring and Summer the soil must be broken up and kept free of weeds. In nurseries mulching and irrigation should take place following sowing.

This has been done on many collective and state farms —but on many collective and state farms of the Crimea, Nikolayev and Kherson provinces and Stavropol Territory not even first cultivation has taken place. Investigations by the Chief Administration of Erosion Control Forestation in the Azov, Aleksandrovsk and Novocherkassk districts of Rostov Province show that by May 1, 11 collective farms had not begun to cultivate forest plantings. Over an appreciable area of land a crust had formed. The organization of care for forest plantings is not to be delayed. Work in forest ameliorative links should be correctly organized, with provision of necessary equipment and draft power, while a cultivation plan should be set up and followed on every collective farm. Soviet and Party workers must explain the system of incentives and extra pay for work yielding high survival rates of forest plantings and for the raising of seedlings in excess of the plan.

There are large areas of older forest plantings on collective and state farms. Many are overgrown and in bad condition. These must be put in order and cleaned up. The neglectful work of some Machine and Tractor Station managers must be investigated.

Pond and reservoir construction for 1949 has been set at 4,903 units, 4,721 by collective farms, 182 by state farms. On many collective farms the work of preparing for pond construction is proceeding too slowly. In Ryazan Province the state plan calls for 134 collective farm ponds, while preparations have been carried through for only 43. In Krasnodar Territory, preliminary work has been carried on at only 60 out of 100 sites. The same situation applies in Kursk and Grozny provinces. According to facts available May 1, construction of 903 pond and reservoir units is in progress on collective farms. This is only 21% of the planned total for the year.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of State Farms have not given the necessary help to their local agencies. This situation must be quickly remedied.

SPRING SOWING

(Editorial)—THE DECISIVE STAGE OF SPRING SOWING. (Pravda, May 10, p. 1. 1,150 words. Summary:)

Many regions have completed sowing of grain. The pace of Spring sowing shows a great increase. Initiators of competition for excellent quality field work have achieved outstanding successes.

Nevertheless a number of territories and provinces are not utilizing all reserves for accelerating sowing and raising the quality of field work. In Orel and Voronezh province a number of districts lag seriously in sowing.

Shortcomings in Spring sowing in individual provinces are due primarily to the fact that local Party and Soviet agencies are giving inadequate direction to the work of Machine and Tractor Stations. There should be better utilization of equipment and daily guidance of competition among mechanizers in collective and state farming. Unfortunately, this guidance is unsatisfactory in several districts of Voronezh, Kursk and Orel provinces.

As in the past, there is violation of the pledges given in contracts between Machine and Tractor Stations and collective farms. Party organizations, from the territorial committee to the primary Party unit, daily must direct the activities of the M.T.S., carefully look into their work and rouse the people for excellent quality sowing. A most important part of Party work consists in examining the results of competition among tractor drivers and checking fulfillment of contracts between M.T.S. and collective farms.

The struggle of collective farmers to introduce the grass crop rotation system as rapidly as possible is vividly reflected in the progress in

perennial grass sowing. By May 5 collective farmers of the country had sown 1,400,000 more hectares of grasses than by the same date in 1948.

Nevertheless, this work is proceeding unevenly. Along with areas overfulfilling assignments there are areas where grass sowings are falling off. Among these are Voronezh Province, Stavropol Territory and several others. Frequently grass sowings are postponed to a later period, thus placing their yield in jeopardy.

The decisive days of Spring sowing are approaching. Every day, every hour must be utilized in order to complete sowing with success.

(Editorial)—FULFILL THE SOWING PLAN IN ALL CROPS. (Izvestia, May 12, p. 1. 1,000 words. Summary:)

The Spring sowing campaign has been better organized than last year. Tens of provinces have fulfilled the sowing plan for Spring wheat. Cotton sowing has been completed in the best deadlines in Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Kirgizia, a number of provinces of Uzbekistan and also in the Ukraine.

As a rule, delays in sowing and shortcomings in field work are caused by insufficient guidance. Thus, in Kemerovo Province, where there are all conditions for successful Spring work, sowing is proceeding at a slow pace, a number of the tractors were still in repair when field work began, and there have been violations of the contracts between Machine and Tractor Stations and collective farms. The Kemerovo Province Executive Committee is only formally concerned with the lagging districts.

The sowing campaign is an important test for local Soviet, Party and agricultural personnel. Their ability to give guidance and direction to agriculture is being tested. Improved guidance in collective and state farms and M.T.S. will guarantee new and greater successes in socialist agriculture.

ON THE FIELDS OF THE COUNTRY. (Pravda, May 6, 8, 9, 11, 12; Izvestia, 6, 7, 10, 12. Items totaling 2,775 words.) [Under this and similar headings Pravda and Izvestia carry 27 items, from Minsk, Kiev, Chimkent, Tashkent, Krasnoyarsk, Cheboksary, Krasnodar, Stalinabad, Nikolayev, Stalingrad, Frunze, Yakutsk, Kazan, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Poltava, Leninabad and Barnaul, reporting the progress of Spring sowing and socialist competition in field work.]

OREL PROVINCE NOT UTILIZING ITS RESOURCES. (By V. Malykhin. Pravda, May 7, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) In many instances, plowing in Orlov Province is not sufficiently deep, coulters are not being used and tractors are allowed to stand idle. By May 1 this year less tractor work had been done than one year ago. Vernalization of seeds and feeding and harrowing of Winter grain crops have not been carried out. The best sowing period for sugar beets has passed, and there is a danger that hemp sowing will be delayed, even though twice as much is to be sown as last year. At a recent conference of the Province Agriculture Administration workers tried to blame the delays on inclement weather and frozen ground. Even the Party Province Committee is tolerant of the slow sowing tempo.

TOWARD THE 3RD SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 1. 375 words. Summary:) Collective farmers of Smolensk Province have entered into competitions to finish all Spring sowing by May 24, the day the third session of the Supreme Soviet convenes.

AWARDS

DECREES OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.—Awarding the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Medal to:

¶ Seven agricultural workers of Kharkov Province for high wheat and rye yields. (Pravda, May 6, p. 1; Izvestia, May 7, p. 2).

¶ Tractor brigade leader Pronkin of the Chuvash Autonomous Republic for high wheat and rye yields. (Pravda, May 6, p. 2; Izvestia, May 7, p. 2).

¶ Two agricultural workers of Vologda Province for attaining high productivity indices in animal husbandry. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 7, p. 1).

¶ Eight agricultural workers of Alma Ata for high tobacco yields. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 1, p. 1).

¶ Two agricultural workers of Leningrad Province for attaining high productivity indices in animal husbandry. (Pravda, May 10, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 1).

¶ Two agricultural workers of Ryazan Province for attaining high productivity indices in animal husbandry. (Pravda, May 10, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 1).

¶ Link leader Taran, Poltava Province, for a high wheat yield. [a link is a unit of agricultural workers smaller than a brigade]. (Pravda, May 10, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 1).

¶ Nine agricultural workers of Krasnodar Territory for high wheat yields. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 12, p. 1).

Science

AWARD OF GOLD MEDALS AND PRIZES TO OUTSTANDING SOVIET SCIENTISTS. (Pravda, May 6, p. 2, 275 words; Izvestia, 175 words. Summary:) The A. S. Popov Gold Medal, awarded each year to creators of outstanding scientific works and inventions in radio has been awarded to Academician B. A. Vvedensky for his work in radio physics and radio technics. The V. V. Dokuchayev Gold Medal has been awarded posthumously to Prof. S. A. Zakharov for his work in soil science. The P. K. Chebyshev Prize has been awarded to Prof. N. I. Akhiezer of Kharkov University for mathematical research and the A. D. Arkhangelsky Prize to E. N. Schukina, Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences, for work on the geology of the Urals.

Education

ON SCHOOL TEXTBOOK PUBLICATION DURING THE 1949-1950 SCHOOL YEAR. (Kultura i zhizn, May 11, p. 1. 700 words. Summary:)

The Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On School Textbook Publication during the 1949-1950 School Year," calling for publication of 170,045,000 copies of textbooks for elementary, seven-year and intermediary schools. Textbook production in the republics will be as follows: Russian, 100,100,000 copies; Ukrainian, 40,300,000; Belorussian, 5,000,000; Uzbek, 7,200,000; Kazakh, 3,600,000; Georgian, 3,100,000; Azerbaidzhan, 2,700,000; Lithuanian, 1,400,000; Moldavian, 1,500,000; Latvian, 1,400,000; Kirgiz, 1,100,000; Tadzhik, 1,400,000; Armenian, 2,400,000; Turkmenian, 1,500,000; Estonian, 1,300,000; and Karelo-Finnish, 45,000 copies. The council states that although 300,000,000 copies of textbooks were published during 1946-1948, textbook publication has lagged behind the growth of the school network and number of pupils in many Union and autonomous republics. Quality of textbook publication is to be improved particularly through improvement in photo-engraving and paper and binding in light colors. Distribution is to be improved through express train delivery of textbook shipments up to 200 kilograms per train. The Ministry of Communication is to accept special delivery mailings of textbook shipments up to eight kilograms in weight. The State Bank is to provide loans for textbook manufacture for the 1949-1950 school year; the loans are to be paid back by Nov. 1, 1949.

The council has approved the distribution of textbooks in the Russian language throughout the Union republics. Recognizing that paying textbook authors by the page does not make for high quality, the council has required the Chief Administration of the Printing Trades, Publishing Houses and the Book Trade, under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, to work out and present to the council within two months a new schedule of payments to textbook authors based on quality, method of exposition, degree of correspondence to teaching plans and programs, and educationally justified space limits.

History

A SCIENTIFIC WORK ON THE HISTORY OF THE U.S.S.R. NATIONAL ECONOMY. (By I. Pustovalov. Pravda, May 7, p. 3. 1,900 words. Summary:)

The two-volume work by P. L. Lyashchenko ("The History of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R.," State Political Publishing House, Vol. I, 1947, price 12 rubles; Vol. II, 1948, price 15 rubles), a work awarded a Stalin Prize, gives an analysis of the development of Russian national economy at all stages of its history up to the October revolution. Both volumes contain a wealth of factual material and are of great interest.

Throwing light on the earliest period, the author establishes the independence of the material and spiritual development of the Eastern Slavs, the high standard of their culture by comparison with other peoples, and their extensive trade links with the surrounding world.

Of great interest is his treatment of the very important question of the formation and development of the Russian state. The great Russian scientist, Lomonosov, and later Academician Marr and others, categorically repudiated the version of the "calling of the Varangians," supported by German historians, and Soviet historical science has exposed the false Normanist theory to the uttermost. Lyashchenko, on the basis of a profound analysis of economics and social relations, writes that the genesis of the Kiev state and of the subsequent forms of Russian state structure, should be regarded as originating not with the Varangian princes Rurik and Oleg but with the Antic princes Bozh, Mezamir and Andragast and with the campaigns of Rus against Byzantium in the sixth century.

In Volume I the author investigates the feudal economy and its special features at various stages of its development. The opinion was widespread in pre-revolutionary historiography that the social

and economic relations which typified the epoch of feudalism in Europe were absent from Russian history. Lyaschenko, proceeding from Lenin's definitions in "What are the 'Friends of the People' and How do They Fight Against the Social Democrats?" "The Development of Capitalism in Russia" and other works, rightly indicates the special features of the development of Russian feudalism and examines very carefully the prolonged period of the domination of the feudal system in the country. From rich factual material he shows the slow but steady development of handicrafts, trade and social division of labor, the growth of the towns and their separation from the countryside and the gradual formation of a national market.

In examining the feudal structure at all stages of its development, he shows the ever-increasing growth of internal contradictions in it and the intensification of the class struggle of the peasantry against its exploiters.

Volume II analyzes the premises and general character of the development of industrial capitalism in Russia and the evolution of agriculture and capitalist factories at the time of the reform and describes the process of the formation of an internal market of big industry. Capitalist development in Russia was greatly delayed by the continuing survivals of serfdom; nevertheless, after the abolition of serfdom, the development of capitalism went on at a fairly good pace. The workers' movement developed rapidly.

The author adduces much data about all the most important branches of economics: these data represent valuable material for understanding the concrete conditions and pecularities of Russia's industrial development. Of great interest are the pages which describe the works of brilliant Russian scientists and inventors. Russian scientific and technical thought was at a high level and to Russia belonged priority in many most important inventions.

But the prevalence of foreign capital, the venality and stagnation of Tsarism and the worship by the ruling classes of things foreign and their mistrust of the creative powers of the Russian people all delayed the development of Russian science, technology and invention. That is why many discoveries and inventions by Russian scientists were not put into practice but only became known later, and the priority in these discoveries were quite unfoundedly ascribed to foreigners.

Lyashchenko shows the process of concentration of production and the establishment of monopolies in Russian industry at the beginning of the 20th century. He shows the close links of many monopolies as well as banks with international monopoly organizations, and the dependence of Russia on foreign capital.

In dealing with the country's economy during the imperialist war up to the victory of the October revolution, the author presents a wealth of factual material, much of it hitherto little known. The author adduces much data showing the inability of Tsarism to organize industry for the needs of defense and shows the unsuccessful attempts of the bourgeoisie to solve this problem by its own forces.

The February revolution of 1917 overthrew Tsarism but did not satisfy even the most vital needs and demands of the workers. The documents given in Lyashchenko's work confirm this again.

Lyashchenko's work gives a complete picture of the history of the national economy of this country. Economic development is described in close connection with politics and social movements and with the events of world history. Despite isolated defects and a few disputable theses, this book as a whole is a valuable manual for all studying the history of the Motherland.

The Arts

FILMS—'STALINGRAD'

FILM ABOUT THE GREAT STALINGRAD BATTLE. (By V. Koroteyev. Pravda, May 8, p. 2. 2,550 words. Summary:)

Stalingrad is a synonym for the unsurpassed gallantry and endurance of the Soviet people. The Stalingrad victory was the height of military art and the most outstanding victory in the history of great wars. The film "The Battle of Stalingrad" (Part I) powerfully reproduces the events of the great battle.

We see Stalin in the Kremlin bent over a map of the battle area. The great strategist discerned the weak sides of the Nazi plan even in the days when the shock forces of the German army were breaking through to the bend of the Don.

The action moves to the White House, to Roosevelt's study. A journalist says to him that Russia can only be helped by an invasion on the continent. "It does not depend on me," answers Roosevelt. "The British are fussing about a cheap victory. They shout about North Africa as though the fate of the war were being decided there. They are fighting against Rommel's 12 divisions while the Russians are fighting against 240 divisions. ...There is one thing for which I am too

old. I cannot drag Churchill across the Channel in chains." Like a warning sound his words: "Woe to mankind if anybody sows enmity between us and Russia."

In August the Germans forced the Don and the battle for Stalingrad began. Exposing the front in Europe and Africa, Hitler sent more and more divisions against Stalingrad. Meanwhile Churchill and Harriman, in talks with Stalin in Moscow, refused to carry out the solemn promises to open the second front.

"Mr. Prime Minister," said Stalin to Churchill, "the Soviet Union and its army will withstand the onslaught of the Germans. But the whole responsibility for the fresh scores of thousands of victims in Europe will lie with those who have broken their solemn promises."

Stalin unmasks the treacherous plans of those who wish to gain their ends by other people's hands, who want the Soviet Union to lose blood so that they can then dictate their will to it, who are using their allied obligations in a political game.

During the fighting for the Volga fortress Stalin decided to send to Stalingrad, as representative of the State Committee of Defense, one of his closest comrades, G. M. Malenkov, and Gen. Vasilevsky. Malenkov and Vasilevsky take measures for the defense of Stalingrad. We see Malenkov at a tractor works instructing the director to arm the workers.

Back in the Kremlin the great leader [Stalin] works unwearyingly day and night. His unbending faith in victory is transmitted to the defenders of the city, and inspires courage and strength in the most difficult moments of the fighting.

Those who were in Stalingrad in those days will know how true to life are the scenes showing the difficult and heroic struggle of the defenders and the arrival of the reinforcements sent by Stalin.

The film shows Stalin's closest comrades in arms—the leaders of the Party and the government—V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, A. A. Zhdanov, K. E. Voroshilov, M. I. Kalinin, A. A. Andreyev, A. I. Mikoyan, L. M. Kaganovich, N. S. Khrushchev, A. S. Shcherbakov, N. M. Shvernik and N. A. Bulganin.

Part I of the film closes with scenes showing the Soviet troops preparing for the counter-offensive.

THE FILM 'BATTLE OF STALINGRAD.' (By Evgeny Kriger. Izvestia, May 8, p. 3. 1,900 words.) [This review is similar to Pravda's, above.]

PEOPLE OF STALINGRAD SEE 'BATTLE OF STALINGRAD.' (Pravda, May 11, p. 3. 450 words. Summary:) Stalingrad—Tickets are sold out well in advance. Many factories and institutions are organizing theater parties. Showing of the film on Victory Day added to the solemn celebrations.

GREAT SUCCESS OF 'STALINGRAD BATTLE.' (Pravda, May 10, p. 3. 200 words; Izvestia, 450 words. Summary:) About 200,000 Muscovites saw "The Battle of Stalingrad" May 9. In many movie houses the audience met with veterans of Stalingrad. Reports of the remarkable success of the new film come from all parts of the Soviet Union—from Riga, Tallin, Petrozavodsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa and many other towns.

THEATER—'THE SECOND FRONT'

The Price of Their Friendship: 'BEHIND THE SECOND FRONT' AT THE FRANKO THEATER IN KIEV. (By Ye. Pervatov. Sovetskoye Iskusstvo. May 14, p. 2. 1,200 words. Summary:)

The play "Behind the Second Front," by the young Soviet army officer and playwright Vadim Sobko, deals with the heroism of a loyal Soviet citizen who angrily unmasks the true nature of Western "democracy." The Soviet aviatrix Tanya Yegorova is liberated from a concentration camp near the French coast upon the arrival of American troops. Not being able to cross the front lines, she is welcomed by the English Crosby family for having rescued their daughter while in the concentration camp. Tanya learns that Crosby and his American partner, Sam Gibson, have bribed "influential persons" with $200,000 to prevent bombing of factories they own in Germany. The factories are producing tanks for the German Army. Afraid that Tanya will expose their machinations, Crosby and Gibson have Tanya placed in an American concentration camp with the same barbed wire and the same blank-faced sentries, but with American speech replacing German. However, Tanya escapes from the camp and returns to the Soviet Union with repugnant recollections of Western "democracy."

The spectacle has been presented as the clash of two worlds, of two viewpoints. N. Uzhvy, in the role of Tanya, puts great force into her words as she tells Jane: "I fought as a Communist, and I will live and die as one." Yu. Shumsky in the role of Sam Gibson plays the part of a sociable and hearty man whose cynical nature is hidden under a surface of respectability. He knows his own price and that of present-day England as well, living in his partner's house as if he were its casual master. The relationship between Gibson

and Crosby characterize the true position of the English bourgeoisie in its complete dependence on American capital.

Unfortunately, the first scene is long-drawn-out and artistically inferior to the remainder of the play. It seems to us that the playwright has falsely evaluated the character of Ann Crosby. In the finale Tanya says to her: "You are the one person here for whom I have any sympathy after all that has happened." This is in contrast to Ann's conduct throughout the play, for she does nothing to prevent the crime being committed in her house. Her only weapon is silence. It is doubtful whether she could evoke Tanya's sympathy.

Despite these defects, "Behind the Second Front" is without doubt a great tribute to its author and presents the audience with a true picture of the value of "friendship" in that part of the world ruled by the avaricious law of capitalism.

PREMIERES IN MOSCOW THEATERS. (Pravda, May 6, p. 3, 175 words; May 7, p. 4, 150 words; May 8, p. 3, 125 words. Summary:) The Kamerny Theater has held the premiere of the comedy by G. Mdivani, "Who Is to Blame?" The Red Army Theater has produced "Behind the Second Front," by Ukrainian dramatist Vadim Sobko [See review above]. The Maly Theater premiere of N. Virta's "Conspiracy of the Doomed" was given May 7. The first performance of Simonov's play "An Alien Shadow" was held May 7 in the Leningrad Gorky Theater of Drama. "Youth," by Leonid Zorin, has had its premiere in the Affiliated Maly Theater. "The House in the Lane" by the brothers Tur has been produced by the Lenin Komsomol Theater.

MUSIC

IN DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET VIOLIN. (By violin master D. Yarovoi. Sovetskaya muzyka, January., 1949, pp. 107-108. 1,250 words. Summary:)

[An editors' note preceding this article points out that the Committee on Arts Affairs at the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers is neglecting its tasks in the field of violin instrument making. It recalls the complaint by violin masters published in Pravda Jan. 24* and expresses the hope that the present article will lead to an improvement in the situation.]

The demand for high quality instruments is great and factories and workshops have so far shown themselves unable to satisfy the demand either in quantity or quality.

Part of the reason for this situation lies in worship of Italian violins by our musicians, and a corresponding undermining of confidence in Soviet products. The achievements of our native violin masters, past and present, are left out of account.

The coming to power of the Soviet Government opened bright prospects for the development of violin-making in our country, but faulty guidance and special interests prevented their realization. Today Soviet violin masters are a handful of craftsmen condemned to idleness, without trade union status or facilities necessary for their work, while Soviet musicians use dilapidated instruments and rely on "self-service."

We Soviet violin masters welcome instruments produced in factories, and believe that a number of operations involved in violin-making may profitably be mechanized. The basic work must be done by hand, however, for even the best factory product can never attain the high quality of an instrument lovingly constructed by a master artist.

At present the violin-making personnel is scattered throughout the country in disorganized fashion, and the Committee on Arts Affairs at the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers persistently refuses to deal with this question. Instead, it gives every encouragement to people with diseased imaginations who claim to have discovered "the secret of Stradivari" and conduct crazy experiments with musical instruments. Recently it opened the experimental workshop to an engineer who had suggested a new musical instrument—a violin-victrola-exhaust pipe combination. Public funds are being spent on such "projects" while important tasks go neglected.

Soviet violin masters are eager to work as an organized collective in order to supply much-needed musical instruments. To achieve this it is necessary to open workshops in Moscow, Leningrad and the capitals of Union republics and organize four-year courses for training violin masters. A "Council of Masters" must be created at the Committee on Arts Affairs to provide leadership in all matters pertaining to construction of violin instruments.

COMPLETION OF REVIEW OF WORKS OF ESTONIAN COMPOSERS. (Pravda, May 12, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Estonian composers met with the Moscow music community at the Union of Soviet Composers May 11. After a speech by Harry Kirvits, Chairman of the Estonian Union of Soviet Composers, a concert took place which concluded the review of works of Estonian composers, held in Moscow from May 6 through 11.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I No. 4, p. 57.

Literature

SALTYKOV—SHCHEDRIN

A GREAT RUSSIAN SATIRIST.—On the 60th Anniversary of the Death of M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin. (By D. Zaslavsky. Pravda, May 10, p. 3. 2,150 words. Summary:)

In the 60 years which have passed since the death of Saltykov-Shchedrin, his satire has not faded. On the contrary, it seems to us younger, stronger than it appeared to many of his contemporaries.

The international significance of Shchedrin has grown. His hostile, castigating laughter pursues the bearers of social ill in all the capitalist countries.

The source of the unusual strength of Shchedrin's satirical laughter is his revolutionary-democratic outlook. All his life he was loyal to the tenets of Russian revolutionary democracy. He regarded capitalism with the hatred of a Russian revolutionary democrat.

His loathing for the world of exploitation, coercion and depravity was the reverse side of his burning love for his people, for the poverty-stricken peasants and for progressive Russian thought. Marx read his works with interest; they disclosed the real Russia to him. Shchedrin was a favorite author with Lenin.

Shchedrin was not afraid to be reproached for tendentiousness. On the contrary, he regarded tendentiousness, defense of the people's interests, as an essential condition of genuine literature.

He was painfully aware of the cultural backwardness of old Russia. But he did not for a moment rate higher bourgeois culture with its out and out reactionary nature. In the well-known dialogue between the Russian "lad without trousers" and the German "lad in trousers" the German bourgeois tries to tempt the Russian peasant boy with the "refinements" of a mattress and crockery. But the demands of the Russian boy are immeasurably wider. He hates the bourgeois-kulak order. He needs true culture.

No little time has passed since then. On the basis of the Soviet system and socialism this country has caught up with and overtaken other peoples in the cultural regard. If one had to bring Russian and foreign boys together again in a satirical dream, the Russian would be in trousers and the British—alas—without them; and to the Russian boy's query, where have the trousers gone, the little Britisher would have to reply, not without embarrassment: the Americans have taken them.

The figure of the "cultured" Prokop in Shchedrin's essay, "Cultured People," has not lost its topicality. He is still the same, but he is called Mr. Prokop. He boasts now not of mattresses but of refrigerators, American cigarettes, chewing gum and other goods, which, together with pornographic pictures, signify American "culture." Once again this "culture" has been turned into a weapon against socialism, against people's democracy, against the freedom and independence of the peoples. Shchedrin's satire still lives and helps to expose the baseness and falsehood of imperialist "culture."

In his historic report at the special Eighth Congress of the Soviets dealing with the draft Constitution of the U.S.S.R., Stalin employed Shchedrin's satire to subject to annihilating mockery the stupidity, ignorance and impudence of German fascism. German fascist critics were saying that there could be no constitution in the U.S.S.R. because, allegedly, the Soviet state did not exist, there was nothing but "a well-defined geographical concept." Stalin recalled Shchedrin's arbitrary and brutal bureaucrat who, having introduced "law and order" into the region under his care by destroying thousands of people and razing scores of towns, noticed America on the horizon and in indignation moved a resolution for America to be "closed" again.

German fascism has paid for its attempt to "close" countries it did not like. But Shchedrin's zealous officials are today, from America, prescribing "the closing of Europe," the closing of the countries of people's democracy, the closing of democracy in general and of its bulwark, the Soviet Union.

The end of Shchedrin's life was hard and bitter. The Tsarist Government closed his journal and tried to condemn him to silence. Former friends proved traitors. He experienced isolation. But meanwhile a new reader was growing up, a reader preparing to become a great social force; Shchedrin was being read in illegal circles.

His work has received national acknowledgment in the Soviet land. His satirical figures help the Soviet people to struggle against all survivals of capitalist psychology and against the live Shchedrin personages who still retain power and claim world dominion outside the bounds of this country.

A GREAT RUSSIAN WRITER—(by I. Ryabov; Izvestia, May 10, p. 3, 2,000 words)—discusses the significance of Saltykov-Shchedrin as a gifted, progressive satirist who exposed the evils of life in Tsarist Russia.

KAZAKH LITERATURE

10-DAY CELEBRATION OF KAZAKH LITERATURE IN MOSCOW. (Pravda, May 6, p. 3, 675 words; Izvestia, 275 words. Summary:)

A ten-day celebration of Kazakh literature will take place in Moscow May 10 to 20. The chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers of Kazakhstan, Mukanov, who has come to the capital to take part, told a Pravda correspondent that Kazakh Soviet literature began to take shape immediately after the October revolution and owes its successes to the Bolshevist party.

Before the revolution, Kazakh literature was represented only by poetry. Its most vivid representative was Kunanbayev, who was the first to draw the Kazakh people nearer to the springs of Russian literature. Thanks to his works, the Kazakhs learned to know the immortal poetry of Pushkin and Lermontov. Russian writers, especially Gorky, exerted healthy influence on the development of Kazakh Soviet literature.

The historic decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on questions of ideology had played a very important part in the development of Kazakh literature in the post-war period. Graphic evidence of its ideological-artistic growth in recent years was the novel by Auyezov, "Abai," recently awarded a Stalin Prize.

About 40 books by Kazakh writers had been published in Russian in preparation for the ten-day festival of Kazakh literature and some 40 writers have come to Moscow to take part in the celebration. They include several folk bards.

OPENING OF 10-DAY CELEBRATION OF KAZAKH LITERATURE IN MOSCOW. (Pravda, May 11, p. 3. 450 words. Summary:) The ten-day celebration opened with a crowded meeting at the Moscow Conservatory. The chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers of Kazakhstan, Sabit Mukanov, traced the growth of Kazakh literature and the meeting heard recitations by Kazakh poets, among them the 90-year-old bard Nartai. Mukanov pointed out that Kazakh literature learned from the great Russian writers and from Abai Kunanbayev, founder of democratic Kazakh writing. The great A. M. Gorky followed the development of Kazakh literary talent and taught many of the present-day writers.

LITERATURE OF THE KAZAKH PEOPLE. (By Zh. Shayakhmetov, Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. Pravda, May 12, p. 3. 2,000 words. Summary:)

Kazakhstan underwent rapid economic and cultural progress under Soviet power, leaving the countries of the colonial East far behind. Illiteracy has been wiped out and a vast network of primary and secondary schools has been created. More than 16,000 students attend our 23 institutions of higher learning. Kazakhstan now has its own Academy of Sciences, its national theaters, and, for the first time in its history, its own national literature.

Before the October revolution Kazakh literature consisted mostly of poems recited by bards, a tradition brilliantly continued by the contemporary folk bard Dzhambul Dzhambayev. This genre was supplemented in the Soviet period by other types of literature, such as novels dealing with the contemporary life of the Kazakh people. The novel "Abai," by Mukhtar Auyezov, dealing with the great Kazakh poet Abai Kunanbayev, was awarded a Stalin Prize and constitutes a great event in the history of Kazakh and Soviet literature.

Kazakh authors may not rest on their laurels. They must produce still better works dealing with Kazakh actuality. As Soviet authors, they must be public servants and participate actively in the struggle of the progressive forces of humanity for democracy, socialism and peace. A scientific, Marxist history of Kazakh literature must be produced.

10-DAY CELEBRATION OF KAZAKH LITERATURE. (Izvestia, May 8, p. 3. 50 words. Summary:) The Sovetsky pisatel [Soviet Author] publishing house has issued translations of selected works by Dzhambul, outstanding Kazakh folk bard, the novels, "Botagoz" by Sabit Mukanov and "Millionaire" by Gabiden Mustafin, and a collection of poems by Khalizhan Bekkhozhin, in honor of the celebration of Kazakh literature in Moscow. The State Literary Publishing House has published the novel "Abai" and is preparing a collection of Kazakh poems. The Kazakh State Publishing House has published a number of Kazakh literary works in Russian.

CHEKHOV

A MENDACIOUS BOOK ABOUT CHEKHOV. (By A. Lukin. Izvestia, May 6, p. 3. 1,200 words. Summary:)

Every conscientious investigator is obliged to assess in the Leninist way the elements in the heritage of the classics which made Russian literature the most advanced literature in the world, which are near and dear to the Soviet people and which make their authors kin to us. Of course, in so doing the investigator cannot be silent about the weak aspects in the work of this or that writer.

Unfortunately, in the ranks of the Soviet literary scholars there are still people who endeavor, under camouflage of "impartial,"

"scientific" investigation and academic "objectivity," to seek out in the life and work of an artist and advance to the foreground that which is negative, that which "levels" him with the vulgar petty bourgeois milieu, that which equates him with the limited personalities of his works. A. Derman's book "Moscow in the Life and Work of A. P. Chekhov" is an example of this unconscientious attitude toward the Russian literary heritage.

Juggling with one-sidedly selected citations from the letters and stories, attributing to Chekhov the thoughts and feelings of the heroes of his works, supplanting the social by the national or geographic, Derman persistently repeats the liberal-populist fictions about the apolitical outlook, coldness, lightmindedness and pessimism of Chekhov.

Derman emasculates the deep social content of even such sharply satirical works of Chekhov as "The Chameleon" and "Unter Prishibeyev." For him they are not a generalizing and truthful reflection of the ugliness and baseness of the reality of Chekhov's day but merely entertaining curiosities, anecdotal rarities.

Well-known is the exceptional role of Chekhov's dramaturgy in the creative activities of the Moscow Art Theater. Derman tries to refute this, too. "The opinion is rather widespread," he writes, "that the reforming activities of the Moscow Art Theater began with a decisive renovation and freshening of the repertoire and that from the very outset the plays of Chekhov were made the basis of this repertoire. This opinion is radically wrong." But in that case, on the basis of what repertoire did the Art Theater grow? On the repertoire of Western dramaturgy, replies Derman, on the plays of Hauptman, Shakespeare, Marietta and Goldoni.

Derman's book on Chekhov represents a harmful eclectic mixture; the author come forth in the role of an epigone of long condemned and exposed liberal-populist views concerning the work of A. P. Chekhov.

LITERATURE—MISCELLANY

FOR THE A. S. PUSHKIN SESQUICENTENNIAL.—Session of the All-Soviet Committee. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 8, p. 3. 175 words. Summary:) A regular session of the All-Soviet Committee for organizing the A. S. Pushkin Sesquicentennial was held in Moscow to hear and discuss reports from representatives of Georgia, Armenia, Kirgizia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, the Karelo-Finnish Republic, the Tatar Autonomous Republic and Leningrad on preparations for the jubilee days. The national publishing houses of the republics are issuing many new editions of the poet's works. The secretary of the Foreign Commission of the Soviet Writers of U.S.S.R. reported on wide preparations for the festival in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Hungary and other countries.

A PATRIOTIC WORK. (By S. Kiryanov. Izvestia, May 11, p. 3. 900 words. A review of the Kirgiz writer Tugelbai Sydykbekov's Stalin Prize-winning novel, "People of Our Day." An earlier review appeared in the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 15, p. 68.)

COMPETITION OF KROKODIL. (Pravda, May 12, p. 4. 150 words. Summary:) The editorial board of the magazine Krokodil, together with the U.S.S.R. Art Fund, has announced an open competition for the best satirical and humorous works, in prose and verse, as well as for the best cartoons. Prizes will range from 1,000 to 10,000 rubles.

Press and Publishing

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. (Pravda, May 12, p. 3. 275 words; Izvestia, p. 2. 150 words. Summary:)

Twenty years have passed since the publication of the first issue of Literaturnaya gazeta, organ of the Board of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers.

A meeting devoted to this jubilee was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions in Moscow May 11. V. Yermilov, Editor-in-Chief of the paper, reported on the anniversary. The tasks of the paper, he said, are to propagandize the growing world significance of socialist culture and to expose the reactionary culture of the bourgeois West. The duty of the paper is to help the Party educate the people in the spirit of communist ideas and Soviet patriotism, and to struggle with manifestations of bourgeois cosmopolitanism. The newspaper, he continued, must carefully support everything that is new, talented and progressive, and must facilitate the growth of the young generation of writers, protecting them from alien influences.

Other speakers said the paper must treat more profoundly and fully the life of fraternal republics, and reflect the wealth and variety of Soviet life.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA CELEBRATES ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY. (Literaturnaya gazeta, No. 38, May 11, 1949. Summary:) In celebration of its 20th anniversary Literaturnaya gazeta devotes its four-page issue to statements by its editors and letters from chairmen of writers' unions in the Union republics and from prominent

men in the arts (Azhayev, Shostakovich, Fedin, etc.). In its editorial, Literaturnaya gazeta stresses the role the paper must play in exposing bourgeois reaction and assisting the Bolshevist party in the communist education of the Soviet people.

BOLSHEVIST PRESS DAY.—All-Moscow Conference of Press Workers. (Pravda, May 6, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 3. 800 words. Summary:) About 2,000 people attended the meeting of press workers held May 5 in the House of the Unions. A report on Bolshevist Press Day was delivered by L. F. Ilyichev, Assistant Director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

FOREIGN PAPERS ON BOLSHEVIST PRESS DAY. —(Izvestia, May 6, p. 4, 300 words)—mentions articles appearing in Polish, Rumanian and Czechoslovak papers on Bolshevist Press Day.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF THE JOURNALIST. (Pravda, May 8, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) After an eight-year break due to the war, the Central House of the Journalist reopened May 7. Members of staffs of newspapers, magazines and publishing houses and prominent representatives of Soviet literature met for the ceremonial reopening of the clubhouse. D. Zaslavsky told about the restoration of the House of the Journalist and emphasized that the club must give journalists active assistance in raising their qualifications and their ideological-political standard.

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK. (Kultura i zhizn, May 11, p. 4. 300 words. Summary:) Children's Book Week is being held in all large cities during the Spring school holidays. Book Week, begun in 1944, is marked by readers' conferences on such topics as "Our Country," "The Young Communist League," "The Transformation of Nature," etc., as well as special sessions on the work of individual writers. Book Week sums up the work of schools and libraries.

Sports

(Editorial)—SUCCESSFULLY CARRY THROUGH THE SPORTS SUMMER. (Izvestia, May 11, p. 1. 1,000 words. Summary:)

Physical culture and sports in our country are important mediums for the communist education of working people, for improving their health and preparing the Soviet people for labor and the defense of the socialist Motherland.

The scale of work in physical education of the working people does not yet meet the tasks posed by the Party and government. In a decree at the end of last year the Central Committee of the Communist Party pointed out that the Committee for Affairs of Physical Culture and Sports was unsatisfactorily fulfilling directives on developing the physical culture movement and improving the skill of Soviet sportsmen.

The sports work of trade unions, the Young Communist League and a number of ministries were also severely criticized.

This year the plan is to draw more than 2,000,-000 people into regular physical-cultural and sports activity and to train 3,620,000 for the Ready for Labor and Defense badge.

The Committee for Affairs of Physical Culture and Sports has set higher standards for sports experts, who must represent our Motherland in the international arena.

There will be more than 200 all-Soviet competitions this year, as well as other competitions on lower levels.

Responsibility for carrying out the tasks posed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party rests on trade unions, the Young Communist League, local Soviets and ministries and departments responsible for the organization of physical culture education of youth. They must strengthen existing, and organize new, physical culture groups in enterprises and institutions, and especially in the village, where the physical culture movement is still weak. They must see to it that mass competitions conducted this Summer are well prepared and that stadiums, playgrounds and equipment meet the highest requirements.

2 NEW INTERNATIONAL RECORDS OF SOVIET MODEL AIRCRAFT DESIGNERS. (Pravda, May 8, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) The Central Aero Club of the U.S.S.R. has been notified by the International Aeronautic Federation (F.A.I.) that two new speed records established by the air models of Soviet designers have been confirmed. Last year at the All-Soviet Aero Model contests, an air-hydro model with two mechanical propellors, constructed by two Muscovites, flew at a speed of 66.84 kms. per hour. This achievement far exceeds the old international speed record. A model aircraft designed by another Muscovite also exceeded the international record, showing a speed of 55.05 kms. per hour flying on the straight. Soviet aircraft designers have, in all, 12 out of 17 international records.

Miscellany

DECREE OF THE PRESIDIUM OF SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.—(Izvestia, May 11, p. 1) —awarding the title of Mother-Heroine to seven women for raising ten or more children. The list will be continued in later issues.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF DMITRI BLAGOYEV. (Pravda, May 7, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) The Soviet public is commemorating the 25th anniversary of the death of the founder and leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Dmitri Blagoyev. The Institute of Slavic Studies of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Moscow University are to hold a session devoted to Blagoyev's memory. An exhibition of Blagoyev's works and works about him is being organized. Similar sessions are to be held in Minsk and Kiev. A series of public lectures about Blagoyev is to be held.

Items of domestic news carried in Pravda and Izvestia from May 6 to May 12 and not covered in this issue of the Current Digest: Party 1; Soviets 2; general industry 8; mines 4; lumber 3; power plants 1; construction 1; industrial cooperative 1; oil 1; textile 1; agriculture 9; forestation 4; electrification 1; transportation 1; rivers 4; cities 4; health resorts 2; education 1; museum 1; awards 1; monuments 2; women 1; children 1; press 1; literature 5; sports 11.

1949

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THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U.S.S.R. Yet these materials of the Russian Press have remained largely inaccessible to many who need to possess them to study and interpret present-day developments in the Soviet Union.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule, within approximately three weeks after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet Press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed or summarized.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately forty other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. [A list of these publications appears below.] Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

Thus the Current Digest gives the subscriber a broad picture of the news that has been presented to the Soviet public by the Soviet Union's two leading dailies, together with their articles and comment; and selections from the Soviet magazines, and from Soviet newspapers dealing with varied fields of special interest, such as industry, agriculture, labor and youth.

THE INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers the contents of Soviet publications printed in English for foreign consumption, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be re-stated for the sake of brevity, except where quotation marks indicate passages in the original phraseology.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used;

А	A	К	K	Х	Kh
Б	B	Л	L	Ц	Ts
В	V	М	M	Ч	Ch
Г	G*	Н	N	Ш	Sh
Д	D	О	O	Щ	Shch
Е	E**	П	P	Ъ	(omit)
Ё	Yo†	Р	R	Ы	Y
Ж	Zh	С	S	Ь	(omit)
З	Z	Т	T	Э	E
И	I	У	U	Ю	Yu‡
Й	I††	Ф	F	Я	Ya‡‡

* Г = V in genitive endings ЕГО (evo), ОГО (ovo).

** Е = Ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† Ё = О after Ж and Ш.

†† Combinations ыЙ and иЙ = Y.

‡ Ю after ы = Iu.

‡‡ Я after ы = Ia; after И = A. as in Izvestia.

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Permission may be secured from the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies to quote more than 300 words and to cite the Current Digest as source of the translation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is $150.00 per year; single copies $3.00. Subscribers may obtain additional individual subscriptions for their own supplementary use, or for faculty members, staff members or associates, at a special rate of $25.00 per year.

Fuller translation of material condensed in the Current Digest is obtainable upon special request, at standard translation fees.

TO OUR READERS

As the Current Digest grows and expands, its contents will cover a broader range of subject matter. Readers are invited to submit comment, criticism and suggestions regarding selection of material and manner of presentation.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 1219 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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SOME OF THE PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR IN THE CURRENT DIGEST

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [The Whistle], newspaper of the railroads.
Izvestia [News], organ of the Government.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], youth daily.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet].
Kultura i zhizn [Culture and Life], devoted to questions of ideology.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette].
Moskovsky Bolshevik [Moscow Bolshevik].
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], newspaper for children.
Pravda [Truth], organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture].
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Art].
Trud [Labor], organ of the Soviet trade unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette].
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow].

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, a fortnightly concerned with political, social and economic questions.
Bloknot agitatora [The Agitator's Notebook], a pocket guide for Communist organizers and lecturers in the Soviet Union.
Krokodil [Crocodile], devoted to humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], dealing with adult education and indoctrination.
Ogonyok [The Spark], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy].
Semya i shkola [Family and School].
Slavyanye [The Slavic World].
Sotsialisticheskaya zakonnost [Socialist Jurisprudence].
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture].
Sovetskaya kniga [The Soviet Book].
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music].
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education].
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law].
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics].
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy].
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History].
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade].
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate].

Periodicals of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in the fields of history and philosophy, economics and jurisprudence, literature and philology.

Literary monthlies:
Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star].